THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 155

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Old-Age Fund Rise Fails; Axis Claims Gain in Egypt; French to Build Air Force

The World's Day—May 28, 1941

New England: Increase in Age Fund Loses

An attempt to include an extra $3,250,000 for higher old-age pensions in Massachusetts' record biennial budget failed on its first test in the House, 60-18. [Page 13.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin called for support of the President's proclamation of national emergency. [Page 13.]

Counsel to the National Association of Broadcasters called upon Congress in a speech in Boston to relax Government regulations against radio. [Details and picture: Page 13.]

Appointment of Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Chief of Staff of the First Army, to succeed Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, retiring Commander of the First Corps Area, was announced today. [Page 13.]

In Africa: Axis Claims New Wedge Into Egypt

Axis forces in North Africa claim to have captured Halfaya Pass, on Egyptian soil, southeast of Salum. British sources indicated that Salum may have again been reoccupied by the Axis Powers.

An entire Italian division, with its Commanding officer (General Cafarati) surrendered to the British in the lakes area of southwestern Ethiopia.

Vichy: Axis Lets French Build Up Air Forces

Permission to France to build up a continental air force for "defense of her Empire" has been given by Germany and Italy, armistice regulations having been relaxed for the purpose.

Marshal Pétain made this announcement to air leaders in a visit to the Aulnat Air Base near Clermont-Ferrand, France.

Washington: President's Dollar Power Backed

The House passed, 226 to 138, legislation continuing for two more years the President's power to devalue the dollar and the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund. [Financial Page.]

The President asked Congress for an additional $40,000,000 to enable the Tennessee Valley Authority to install new generating facilities to meet demands of defense industries. David E. Lilienthal, TVA Director, said the Authority was prepared to triple power production by erecting ten new dams in the Tennessee Valley area.

The Maritime Commission disclosed that it would purchase commercial tugs from American owners for delivery to the British.

A second request has been made by the Maritime Commission to all steamship conferences and owners of United States-registered vessels that there be no increases in freight and charter rates.

President Roosevelt's historic address in which he proclaimed a state of unlimited emergency and committed the United States unreservedly to a policy of active resistance against all Nazi efforts to gain control of the seas was praised by Democrats and proponents of all-out aid to the Democracies, but Republicans and noninterventionists generally were critical. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: British Bomb Town in Tunisia

A British air unit bombed the town of Sfax, in French Tunisia, an official French announcement said. Sfax, a town of 40,000, is on a railway running from Tunis toward the frontier of Italian Libya.

A French tanker carrying supplies in an Axis convoy bound for Africa, was reported by the British Admiralty to have been sunk, along with an 18,000-ton Axis transport liner. [Page 5.]

British and French air squadrons clashed in combat over Syria, one British plane being shot down, according to French dispatches from Beirut. French planes went up to give battle when the British started bombing the airdrome at Neirab, near Aleppo, it was reported.

Axis naval losses since the beginning of the war including captures, sinkings and scuttlings, were set by the British at 561 ships totaling 2,873,000 tons.

National: Maverick Out as San Antonio Mayor

San Antonio, Texas (AP)—Maury Maverick, onetime New Deal stalwart in Congress and a friend of President Roosevelt, must give up his post as mayor of San Antonio, beaten for re-election in the runoff election on May 27 by C. K. Quin whom he edged out two years ago.

Crete: British Fleet Withdraws to Alexandria

Britain's fleet withdrawal from waters around Crete was made known in Alexandria, Egypt, with announcement that it had returned to its base there. [Page 5.]

Germans captured Canea, Capital of Crete, and claimed that British resistance on Crete had been broken. In London it was admitted that the German forces on Crete now outnumbered the British and Greek defenders.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, cousin of King George VI and commander of the British destroyer Kelly which was sunk off Crete, was reported safe by the British Press Association.

U. S. 'Munich Men' Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 28—Col. Henry Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War during the first term of President Wilson, bitterly denounced in an address here last night what he termed "American Munich Men" as "traitors to humanity, enemies of civilization and would-be destroyers of the security of the United States," and declared that America alone has the power, the interest and the duty to thwart "the final conquest of human liberty."

Speaking at a freedom rally at the War Memorial, Colonel Breckinridge did not name those whom he saw as "American Munich Men," but asserted that they opposed conscription, were against every measure designed to build up the Navy and strengthen the Army while at the same time contending they were behind the national defense program.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

WARM RAIN COOL FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 13

Intimate Message From Washington
Page 8

Cox, Davis, Smith To Talk on Crisis

By the Associated Press

New York, May 28

Three former Democratic presidential candidates will speak on "the present crisis" over a nation-wide radio network from 7:30 to 8 p. m. (E.S.T.) tonight in a program sponsored by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

James M. Cox, 1920 candidate, will speak from station WHIO, Dayton, Ohio; John W. Davis, 1924 candidate, over WOKO, Albany, N. Y., and Alfred E. Smith, 1928 candidate, over WABC, New York.

The Economic Consequences of the War in the United States
Third of five articles
Page 8

Skilled Help To Be Passed In Draft Call

Hershey tells advertising luncheon U.S. will keep workers in vital defense trades.

The General Session luncheon of the Advertising Federation of America was told today that the United States Government does not intend to draft men "who best serve in fashioning the weapons, rather than using them."

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of Selective Service, addressing the advertisers, said it is the "solemn duty" of local draft boards and the selectee to determine where each man can serve his Country best—on the industrial front, or in the armed forces.

"Where can I best serve my Nation now?"

That is the question, General Hershey said, each registrant must ask himself and answer it patriotically.

800,000 In New Call

In a press conference before the luncheon, General Hershey said that about 800,000 men will be drafted in the new call July 1 for all men who have reached 21 since the October registration.

This draft will be operated, he explained, by the 625 local draft boards throughout the Nation. He predicted it will be run off smoothly as compared to the October registration of 17,000,000 in 1940.

Asked whether or not he favored sending the newly registered young men directly into the service, General Hershey said that he favored putting the new registrants at the "bottom of the list" of each local board, and having them called up according to turn.

Employers' Duty

In his prepared address to the A. F. A. luncheon, General Hershey said it likewise was the "solemn duty" of employers to determine exactly what part any employee who is a Selective Service registrant is playing in the production pattern.

In some cases, he said, "employers have refused to accept any responsibility for requesting deferment and have placed upon the local board the entire task of attempting to determine the value of an employee whose worth was known primarily to this same employer and whose worth was known to no one else."

The general expressed belief that success of the whole national defense program depended largely upon the American people being educated to a thorough knowledge of it and the part each individual must play in it.

"To use well the manpower with which we are so fortunately blessed," he added, "requires training and courage and knowledge.

"Training that we may use each man in the place that he is best fitted to fill.

"Courage that we will use him there and that we will not let any customs from another age send into our armed forces men who best serve in fashioning the weapons rather than in using them.

"Knowledge of the system of selection which our Congress has placed upon the statute books of this country, knowledge that each citizen may do his part . . ."

Radio Entertainment

Following the luncheon the advertisers were given a special radio entertainment feature—a shortwave broadcast between the convention and the National Broadcasting Company's war correspondents in belligerent capitals of Europe.

During the broadcast, which was two-way direct from the Statler ballroom, the American advertisers had an opportunity to talk with their professional associates in Britain.

Answering the question "What effect has the war had on advertising volume?" London replied there has been an overall decline of from 60 to 70 per cent. This was particularly noticeable in such things as automobiles, gasoline and so on.

To the same question Berlin said display advertising had been cut down to practically nothing. There is still plenty of classified advertising, however, mostly for workers.

In Italy, the ad men heard, there has not been much change since advertising is not the established insitution it is in America.

Raymond Rubicam, Chairman of the Board of Young & Rubicam, Inc., N. Y., the other luncheon speaker, discussing "New Horizons for Advertising," declared that "the future of advertising is the future of business. The future of business is the future of freedom. The future of freedom is what we make by our use of it."

Free Peoples Hail Roosevelt Speech; Nazis Await First U.S. Act of War; Fall of Crete to Germans Imminent

Berlin and lands under Hitler heel take stand that words will not alter war in Europe.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, now in the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 28—President Roosevelt's emergency speech will impress Germany and the nations under the German heel only when they see positive, tangible, impressive action stemming from it.

Looking at this document, which may well be a turning point in American history, from a strictly European point of view it stands as a statement of policy which includes a number of important pledges.

But to the calculating, hard-bitten men of the Wilhelmstrasse to whom only action counts, and to the dejected, often embittered, men of the conquered countries who thirst for fulfillment, it is viewed primarily in terms of what action may follow it.

Europe long since has stopped thinking in terms of words with subtle implications or shining promises. It is oppressed by the awful presence of the German war machine on its back. It is interested in some positive move against that war machine.

Thus while the speech is of first importance in its implications here in Washington, its words alone will not frighten Berlin nor drive Adolf Hitler from his predetermined course of action.

It will give the people of the occupied countries a new hope. But it is recognized that this hope is based on the action which is implied, and that steps must follow swiftly if this moral gain is to be retained.

Eyes Upon Washington

But it will center attention on Washington for several days. All Europe will watch to see exactly what positive steps Mr. Roosevelt will take to give meaning to his words. If he does act, then will be time to start talking and thinking about European reaction.

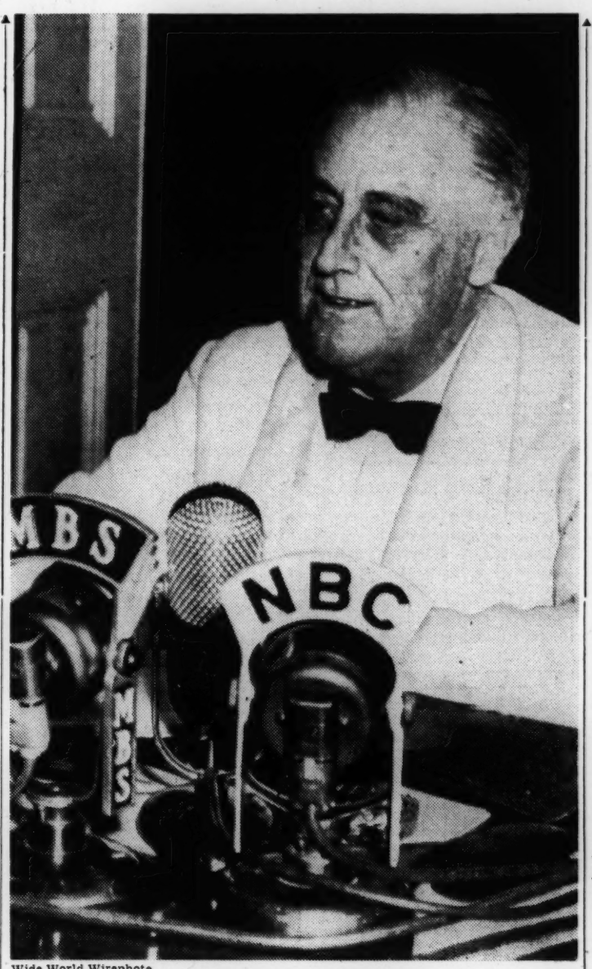
Only strategic action, not strategic conception, will have any definite effect on Germany at this stage.

Germany's Nazi leaders have been impressed by two steps Mr. Roosevelt has taken. Those were:

1. The destroyer-naval base trade.
2. The occupation of Greenland.

Both are moves which had some strategic significance in the Euro-

Continued on Page 21, Column 5



Wide World Wirephoto

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Shown as he spoke to the world in fireside chat. He announced during the talk that he had proclaimed an unlimited state of national emergency in order to meet the menace of Axis conquest.

American press forecasts overwhelming support for Roosevelt after blunt warning to Nazis—Britain expects strong action by United States to insure victory—Convoys next?

The free peoples of the world today received President Roosevelt's address as the prelude to actions by the United States intended to insure democratic victory.

Governments and peoples, on both sides of the war, waited in breathless eagerness to see what the nature and power of these forthcoming actions will be.

"About 20 per cent" more Presidential action will follow immediately on the fireside chat, newspapermen in Washington were told by the President's Secretary, Stephen T. Early. The President probably will clear up the question of convoys at his press conference late today, Mr. Early said. Thereupon, further steps to make use of the new emergency powers will be announced before Mr. Roosevelt departs for a holiday weekend with his family at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Throughout the United States, the press virtually was unanimous in predicting overwhelming popular support for whatever the President may do now.

"This is the strongest speech that an American President could make short of a declaration of war," said a typical newspaper. "President Roosevelt last night turned Commander-in-Chief," said another. "The President laid down broad and solid foundations on which action may and should be taken," said another. "The action must now follow!"

In London, it was believed that the President's speech "didn't stop at words," and that "vitally important and perhaps decisive acts" were forthcoming from Washington. The President's emphasis on freedom of the seas rang and re-echoed through the British isles, and it was felt that the Cape Verde and Azores Islands, probably also Iceland and Dakar, will soon be spheres of influence of the United States Navy.

Expert analysts of German opinion and strategy declared that the German Government would study closely the reaction of the American people to the speech. They will be impressed with American actions, it was said, when these actions materialize.

Nazis Take Crete Capital; British Ships Go to Egypt

BERLIN, May 28 (AP)—Germany's High Command announced today that Nazi forces had occupied the Cretan Capital of Canea, while a British attempt to evacuate the island by sea was claimed frustrated by a German air attack.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 28 (AP)—Britain's fleet in the Mediterranean, which has been reinforcing British and Greek troops fighting in Crete while barring German attempts at sea invasion of the island, has returned to its base here. [Details: Page 5.]

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 28—Sinking of the Bismarck—reducing Germany's capital fleet by one quarter with a single blow—has released some of the strain in the Atlantic in time for Britain to concentrate more on the worsening situation in the Eastern Mediterranean.

At present the engagement around Crete assumes an ominous similarity to other desperate rearguard actions fought as a prelude to evacuation under pressure, particularly from the air, that could not possibly be withstood beyond a certain point without heavy sacrifice of troops and equipment.

The battle of Crete has been a battle of reinforcements. And the Germans won the first stage of it when, despite heavy losses, they transformed streams of air-borne

Continued on Page 21, Column 4

Freedom of Seas Call by Roosevelt Cheers Britain

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 28—President Roosevelt's speech has brought to Britain and to the free peoples of Europe the ringing reassurance for which it has so long been waiting—the assurance that the United States will "actively resist Hitler's every attempt to gain control of the seas."

Two aspects of the President's speech have made a particular impression here.

The first is that it doesn't stop at words. It announces vitally important and perhaps decisive acts.

Second, is the emphasis on freedom of the seas, a keynote which rang and re-echoed through the entire talk from beginning to end.

Necessary Steps Begun

From these two factors British people today generally deduce that the American Government and American Nation intend to act now—in fact, have already begun to take the necessary steps—to see that the democracies and not the dictators win the all-important battle of the Atlantic.

In this respect the President's announcement, "We are placing our armed forces in strategic military places and we will not hesitate to use our armed forces to repel any attack," probably constitutes the kernel of the entire speech—at least from the viewpoint of embattled Britain.

Combined as it was with Mr. Roosevelt's repeated references to the imperative need for defending the Western Hemisphere before Nazi weapons get within range of it, it implies that America

Continued on Page 21, Column 2

President Gives New Promise Of Aid to Britain

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—President Roosevelt's dramatic proclamation of unlimited emergency discloses that the armed power of the United States of America is today being used "to stop the advance of Hitlerism now."

It is being used to keep Germany from controlling the high seas which, the President declared, Adolf Hitler was plainly seeking as a preliminary to an attack on the Americas.

It is to resist these Axis attempts at a hostile encirclement of the Western Hemisphere that the Nation is now called upon to put itself in readiness for any emergency—for unlimited emergency.

In consequence, the President disclosed that he is at this moment "placing American armed forces in strategic position."

Public Support Evident

Overwhelming public and press support instantaneously greeted the President's challenging call for a full rallying of democracy's resources and gave evidence of strengthening national unity. The great majority of Republican and Democratic newspapers alike commend Mr. Roosevelt's unwavering resistance of the Nazi peril.

It was evident that the effect of his speech was to strengthen the Administration forces in Congress. Congressional opinion divided on heretofore established lines, with isolationist groups in House and Senate still in oppo-

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Text of President Roosevelt's address: Page 6.

Fostering Delinquency Laid On Steps of Public Schools

Charging that public schools foster delinquency when they shift the burden of dealing with "problem" children to the Juvenile Court, Judge Henry S. Waldman, of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Elizabeth, N. J., said today that every intelligent effort to spare the child the stigma of court should be made.

Addressing the Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Court Judges Association of America, at the Hotel Statler this morning Judge Waldman said:

"We judges have been shocked and amazed to observe how schools resort to expediency instead of intelligence by begging their child problems instead of trying to solve them. We get their children who are truant, maladjusted, and problems to them.

"There is no question," he continued, "that the school does foster juvenile delinquency when it propels into court children whose problems might better have been solved within the confines of the school."

Discussing the need for freedom from political influence in the juvenile courts, Judge Waldman said: "The gargantuan appetite of politics should not include the juvenile court. . . . A judge cannot be expected to do his best work when he knows he will be replaced at the end of his term or that he will be expected to leave the sanctity of the bench and engage in a knockdown fight via the political route to insure his continuance in office."

Turning to the work of crime prevention agencies the Judge stated "they can be of great assistance to the juvenile court in aiding in the reclaiming of a delinquent child. However, when these bodies seek to act as a tribunal to hear and adjudge children . . . they are undertaking a function they have no logical right to perform."

"Police departments which too often look at the nature of the offense, and do not know the true personality of the offender, should not undertake to indiscriminately dispose of juvenile delinquency matters," the New Jersey justice declared.

He mentioned "a large city" that boasts there is no juvenile delinquency and that children are not brought into court.

"Close examination discloses, however, that in this instance children who steal, or who commit offenses, are taken before a police officer who acts in a judicial capacity," Judge Waldman said.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting, Dr. Augusta Bronner of the Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, told the judges that there is no simple phenomena behind the cause of juvenile delinquency, nor is there a simple cure.

State organizations of juvenile court judges can fill the important task of acquainting the public with the functions of the juvenile courts, Judge John H. Lamneck of New Philadelphia, Ohio, President of the Ohio State Association of Juvenile Court Judges, told the jurists at the afternoon session.

"A state association," he said, "is the most effective way of making the public understand that the juvenile court is not to be used as a threat to bring unruly children under control. . . . A juvenile court is not a dumping ground for the failures of the home, the church, the school, and the community. Too often these institutions feel their responsibility has ended when a complaint is filled in court. Every juvenile court must insist that these character building agencies perform their duty and fulfill their obligations."

Picture on Page 13.

What President Can Do in Emergency

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Wartime impetus in defense production and greater national flexibility and speed in meeting future crises are foreseen from the President's establishment of a state of unlimited national emergency.

Although the President had wide and specific powers under the state of limited national emergency existing since Sept. 8, 1939, his present action is counted upon to bring home unmistakably to the American people the gravity of the situation and the paramount necessity for throwing every ounce of national effort behind production for this country and for Britain.

The President emphasized this need for a realization of the situation in closing the proclamation with an appeal to all loyal citizens to dedicate all physical powers, moral strength and material resources to the Nation.

Can Lengthen Work Day

At the same time, the proclamation is seen as preparing the Nation for whatever decisive action the Administration feels is necessary for the defeat of the Axis, the preservation of the freedom of the seas and the countering of any Axis thrust toward Latin America.

It will also prepare the Country, it is believed, for all steps which may be deemed necessary to spur industrial production.

Among the specific and more important powers which the President now holds under the state of unlimited emergency is the power:

To suspend the eight-hour day for persons engaged on work under Government contracts.

To regulate transactions in foreign exchange and by reserve banks and to waive or modify monthly apportionment of appropriations.

To requisition any American vessel, to terminate Maritime Commission charters, to suspend provisions relating to citizenship of crews and officers and to regulate the movement of all vessels in territorial waters.

Can Halt Imports

To suspend or take over any wireless or radio station for the use of the Government and to order all transportation facilities to give priority to communications essential to national defense.

To increase the strength of the Nation's armed forces and to order reserves and retired officers on active duty without option to resign.

To take over power houses, conduits, dams and reservoirs for manufacture of munitions or any purpose involving the safety of the United States.

To take "certain action" in the expansion of credit.

To stop imports from countries restricting imports from the United States in violation of the law and the practice of Nations, and to refuse clearance to vessels belonging to belligerent countries against which discrimination is charged.

To step up such preferences and priorities through the Interstate Commerce Commission as he may see fit.

To use the armed forces to prevent the stoppage or hindrance of communications whenever the public interest requires.

To order plants to produce certain types of equipment if they are in a position to do so and to commandeer plants which refuse compliance.

Longer Training Foreseen

To convene Congress outside the District of Columbia if continued residence here is deemed dangerous.

A certain number of these powers were already vested in the President through recent laws, among them the power to order plants to

Continued on Page 21, Column 3

Architects Focus Attention On Problems of Students

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE VALLEY, Calif.—The question of how best to assist young architects over the three-year gap between architectural school and securing of their licenses to practice their profession received serious attention here at the convention of the American Institute of Architects.

Apparently the architectural profession has suffered from the time lag. It was brought out at a round-table discussion, conducted by William Pope Barney of Philadelphia and John Bakewell, Jr., of San Francisco that many young architects, faced with the necessity of earning money, drop their hopes of becoming licensed practitioners and become draftsmen.

The three-year time lag came in for serious criticism among teaching members of the profession. It was argued that it was not fair to expect an architectural student to retain all he had learned of architectural theory for three years in order to pass state examinations. Explaining that most architects must refresh themselves on the theory of architecture to pass the examinations and that this was waisted time and effort, strong arguments were advanced for giving the examination immediately after a student had finished school, a practice followed in many other professions.

Practicing architects argued that no architect ever forgot the theory of his profession, and, that if he did, he should not become an architect.

Mr. Barney explained how Princeton University held a four-day round-table conference each year at which prominent architects were guests of the University's architectural students about to graduate. Friendships are formed, Mr. Barney said, which usually lead to an opening in an architects' office for the student.

Creation of positions during the summer in architects' offices for students was advocated by Mr. Barney. He also advocated that offices give young architects every opportunity to learn the practical demands of the profession, paying them a salary to get them over the difficult three years between school and license.

The architectural teaching profession came in for some criticism from practicing architects. It was argued that up-to-date books on certain subjects, especially materials, were needed, and that more steps should be taken in architectural schools to simulate conditions of a working office.

Declaring that the architectural profession was behind the times in its services to practicing members, Winsor Soule of Santa Barbara, Calif., proposed that an architectural forum be held next year at the A. I. A. convention on a strictly up-to-date subject. The forum should be conducted by noted experts in architecture, Mr. Soule said, and should be so arranged that the general architect could apply the new methods to his own work.

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Nicaraguan Consul Hails United Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif., May 28—Juan Jose Martinez-Lacayo, prominent Consul General of Nicaragua for California and Sub-Dean of the San Francisco Consular Corps, was the guest speaker at a big meeting held recently at Stanford University.

Senor Martinez-Lacayo said. "As an ardent believer of the doctrine of Pan Americanism, I believe our American Republics must stand closer together, trusting each other to defend our rights, our liberties, our progress and our ideals of civilized culture. We must promote economic relations, intellectual co-operation and let us observe full respect to other nations of the world. Nicaragua has been, and is, perhaps, the republic which has faced with the greatest enthusiasm and hope the strengthening of Pan Americanism. We are in full accord with President Roosevelt's policy, and I assure you that relations between Nicaragua and the United States of America are on the same plane as those of any two nations united by bonds of the most sincere cordiality. We admire President Roosevelt, we are friendly to every American citizen, and the Nicaraguan Government will always co-operate in any activity tending to develop a more sincere understanding amongst our American republics. Let us thank God, that we are in America."

The International Club of Stanford University gave a warm reception to Senor Martinez-Lacayo's speech.

Dutch Ship Reaches Chile

TALCAHUANO, Chile (AP)—The Dutch freighter Posiedon, 1,928 tons, arrived here May 26 from Cristobal. Painted a coffee color for camouflage, she created a waterfront sensation for a few minutes when she was mistaken for the 3,911-ton German merchant ship Poseidon, which used to trade here before the war.

Antiques: Fine New England Home of the Early 1800's

Governor Gore Mansion in Waltham, Mass., is being restored to its original condition.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The general public is almost unaware of its indebtedness to the small number of unselfish persons who are devoting their entire time, and portions of their incomes, to acquiring, restoring, and preserving for public benefit the best surviving examples of early American homes.

Throughout the United States these activities are going on, often without more than local knowledge of their progress, even though they may be of national importance.

One recent example is the organization of Gore Place Society, six years ago, for the purpose of forestalling sale of the Gov. Christopher Gore Estate in Waltham, Mass., for a real estate development project. The twenty-seven-room brick mansion with broad wings holds a commanding position, surrounded by 80 acres of park-like, tree-planted slopes.

This home is in its original structural condition, was built during the four years 1804-1808, and is authoritatively considered to be the finest American residence of its period north of the Potomac, excelled in character by perhaps only two south of that line.

Plans Probably Obtained During Visit to England

The exterior view here shows it to be of an architecture unfamiliar in America, but not in England. Although much research has failed to identify the architect, it is reasonably assumed that Christopher Gore brought the plans with him on his return from England in 1804. This ended his eight-years stay in that country, after he had been appointed by President Washington as one of three commissioners for settlement of claims connected with the War for Independence.

In the Oct. 24, 1936 issue of this newspaper were published the career of Christopher Gore (1758-1827) and the details of this country home which he built within 10 miles of Boston State House. This was immediately following the Society's success in gaining title to the whole present property, which originally contained several hundred acres.

It seems evident that Mr. Gore, a man of refinement, scholarly tastes, and one of the leading lawyers in the Colonies, planned to lead here the life of a country squire, after the manner of many acquaintances on whose estates he had been entertained during his long stay in England.

Having no children his property passed to to relatives, who occupied it for a generation or two, after which it had several successive owners. During the early 1900's, one of these manufactured cheap automobiles, built his factory on part of the land farthest from the house, and used a portion of the mansion for offices. We cannot be too grateful to him for making no structural changes in the interior.

A country club was the next owner of the property, a change which brought numerous sand traps and bunkers into the picture, and utilized the small lake as another hazard. Ten or 12 years ago, this enterprise succumbed and a road house operator was the next owner and the last before the present ones.

Story of Restoration Is One of Resourcefulness

The story of the rescue of this great house from almost certain destruction makes an astonishing example of how apparently impossible results may come from the determined efforts of a few resolute and resourceful persons. The price of the place was $75,000, and it was mortgaged to a bank for $60,000.

Suddenly announced as about to be sold, the house to be immediately demolished, a few persons connected with Trustees of Public Reservations, Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, and the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, joined their strength to prevent that from happening. And this they accomplished within three days.

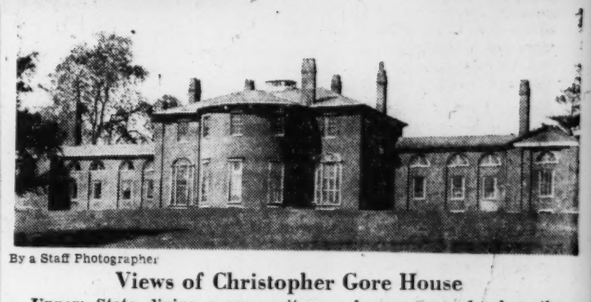
Organizing for personal appeals to picked lists of possible contributors, they secured between a Saturday noon and the next Tuesday noon the $15,000 which the bank required as first payment, giving title to the property.

Mrs. F. Gordon Patterson, now Director of the Gore Place, was in the thick of the struggle from the start, giving her entire time and energies to it. The months since then have been hardly less demanding than those days, for the whole house had been ill-used, neglected, and immediate extensive repairs were imperative.

Now the visitor scarcely can believe it ever was unsightly, so devotedly has the small income been supplemented with actual hard labor of the Director and her assistants. Much has been done for little money, for all who work about the house or grounds become affectionately influenced by the qualities of dignity and beauty in their surroundings, and in brightening these qualities their work turns to pleasure.

The mortgage has been much reduced the Director says, and, must be considerably smaller before the interior and the out-buildings take on something of the finished and finely kept condition of the Governor's day.

"How easy it would be for a thousand people to give us ten dollars a year for two years," she exclaimed. Then our debt would be paid, and the real start on restoration could begin. But we must own the property first. That's the New England way. Do you suppose we can make them see how much the whole would mean, to make the property secure, while each one's part is so little?"



By a Staff Photographer

Views of Christopher Gore House

Upper: State dining room as it may have appeared when the mansion was occupied by Governor Gore. Door at left opens into entrance hall, that in center into a library, and double doors at right open into the great oval parlor, from the windows of which one may view the entire estate. Lower: Exterior view of the 27-room mansion built by Governor Gore in Waltham, Mass. House stands on highest part of 80-acre estate. Title to the estate now is held by a group of patriotic persons who are restoring the house to its original condition after long years of deterioration and neglect.

Boston Notes

A few years ago several Boston department stores, and some specialty shops, sold American antiques, with a few English pieces. Now only two of these has continued in this line, while another store has introduced them in connection with its gift shop.

The last mentioned establishment is T. D. Whitney, long outstanding for its linens. Now it is featuring, incidentally, English pewter ware of the 1700's, showing a good variety of forms in considerable quantity. Nearly all this is marked, and in the original used condition that collectors' prefer their purchases to be, though cleaning and polishing may come soon after buying.

A dozen or more gill-half-gill measures, shaped like egg cups, leads one to wonder for what purpose they were used. There are about the same number of pint tankards offered as a set. Several pairs of candlesticks are of differing graceful shapes, a quality in which those in this metal tend to excell brass ones.

Several plates with shaped edges of the same pattern and three or four sizes bear the identical owner's monogram. All of these items, as well as most others, have makers' touches.

Store Famous for Silver Displays Early Cabinetwork

A specialty establishment famous for its jewelry and silverware is Shreve's (Shreve Crump & Low) which for many years has carried a high-grade early American cabinetwork and accessories, together with choice English china, old silver, and Irish glass.

Typical furniture just noticed there included a choice cherry highboy by Aaron Roberts, one of the famous group of Connecticut cabinetmakers who gave distinction and individuality to New England's early furniture. This piece would rank high among numerous identified examples of this man's work, all of it marked for skilled craftsmanship and admirable taste in design.

A walnut gate-leg table of the early 1700's may be attributed to Virginia, where this wood abounded and was popular among furniture makers of that region. A six-drawer chest is made of strikingly grained curly maple, so sharply banded as to justify the often ill-used term, tiger-striped.

Two clocks that would attract the collector rather than the decorator show New England individualism rather than cultivated taste. One is a shelf size, by Joshua Wilder of Hingham, Mass., with painted case. The other is a tall type, inscribed Leslie Smith, Jr. Sandbonton.

The old English silver here has been chosen with discretion consistent with a major interest of the house in its contemporary wares, the selections being made for quality rather than number. A pair of muffineers dated 1697 are of exceptionally good design, and bear a family crest. Pots for chocolate and tea made in the early 1700's have distinguished details, and so has a small tray with molded and shaped edge. English china of the rarer types and important periods is here in large variety, as single pieces or in small groups.

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Latin Americans Assured Of Radio Programs From U. S.

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

American radio programs that Latin-American listeners can deal on their own domestic wavelengths are now assured all over Central and South America with the adding by the Columbia Broadcasting System of affiliates in Haiti and Honduras.

Addition of these last two stations now make a total of 66 stations in Latin-American transmitters in every 21 of the republics with no major population center, urban or agricultural, out of range of American programs affiliated with CBS. A major portion of these stations were signed up by William S. Paley, President of CBS, on a six-weeks air tour of Latin America last December.

The Haitian outlets are HHW, Port-au-Prince, on 1230 kilocycles with 250 watts power, and HH3W, on 9.89 megacycles, on 500 watts power. HHW is the only long wave station on the island and HH3W is the only short wave transmitter. Both are owned by G. Ricardo Widmaier, Jr.

The new CBS affiliate in Honduras is HRN, Tegucigalpa, on 2,380 kilocycles, and 5.82 megacycles, with 4,000 watts power. Rafael Ferrari is chief executive of HRN. There are no long wave outlets in Honduras.

The status of these CBS Latin American stations as affiliates is the same as that of domestic affiliates of CBS. They will receive programs especially presented for them in New York, and in return, will transmit programs to the United States for radiocasting on the Nation-wide network of CBS. Two powerful CBS international transmitters, WCBX and WCRC, with directional antenna arrays pointed at South America, are now under construction at Brentwood, L. I., and will be used exclusively for Latin American radiocasting.

Hams' Field Day

America's thousands of "hams," or amateur radio operators, who are denied the use of portable sending sets at present because of the prevalence of espionage and "fifth column" activities, are having the ban lifted by the Federal Communications Commission long enough for them to participate in the annual Field Day on June 7-8.

Although not originally conceived as a defense measure when it was first started in 1933, the annual ham field day has been now recognized for its potential value as a training measure for both civil and military emergency. This was recognized by the FCC in relaxing its regulations against portable transmitters for the period of the field day.

On Saturday, June 7, first day of the tests, amateurs will hie themselves to selected sites and go on the air with whatever portable power they may choose—batteries, hand or engine-driven generators—but anything except electric power from the mains will be the rule of the day. Antenna wires will be strung from trees or collapsible antenna masts erected for the purpose. Transmitters will be adjusted and operating shifts will be organized to go into operation promptly at 4 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, when the field day begins. The tests will continue until 6 p. m., on Sunday evening. Most of the traffic will be in code in order to preserve the secrecy feature of the tests.

As may be suspected this will not only be a field day but a picnic as well. Wives of many of the married amateurs will be along to help out as "commissary departments."

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Defense Strikes Remain Chief Domestic Problem

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Biggest domestic matter left to be determined under the President's unlimited national emergency proclamation and his ringing radio address last night is the wave of defense strikes.

A new vista immediately opens with the additional powers assumed by Mr. Roosevelt under the law which give him a new measure of control over capital and labor. He may take over radio or power stations and transportation facilities and half a dozen other major industries, and he may suspend out of hand the provisions of the law providing an 8-hour day for persons engaged on work covered by contracts with the Government.

Mr. Roosevelt took strong and specific cognizance of the labor situation in his address last night and in his proclamation on what amounted to a 3-point program:

1. New Deal social gains will not be dropped, but will be "strengthened."
2. Capital will not be allowed to make excess profits.
3. But labor must not be permitted to interrupt defense production and, specifically, "The American people expect that impartial recommendations of our Government (mediation) services will be followed both by capital and labor."

Faces First Test

Mr. Roosevelt's demand that mediation be accepted without stoppage of defense production faces its first test today as the National Defense Mediation Board prepared to issue recommendations for settlement of the soft coal dispute. The Board is ready to submit a proposal that Southern coal operators accept demands of the United Mine Workers for an industry-wide wage scale of $7 a day.

The proclamation of unlimited emergency called upon "all our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser differences" in the defense drive.

Despite contrary interpretations here, there is still likelihood that the Administration will base its attack on defense strikes on moral suasion and patriotism rather than on drastic anti-strike legislation. Reviewing the situation, Mr. Roosevelt and his close advisers have repeatedly expressed disapproval of restrictive legislation, primarily because they feel it is ineffective and has been proved so in other countries including Britain, Canada, and Australia now at actual war.

Even the "cooling-off" period bill, which is coming to a vote in June in the House, sponsored by Carl Vinson (D), of Kentucky, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, has been opposed in principle by William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board, and William Leiserson, member of the National Labor Relations Board, who are considered among the most experienced mediators in the country.

Speed Effective Action

William S. Knudsen and other witnesses in recent public hearings have declared that the real hope of ending defense strikes is to convince workers of the seriousness of the situation, and to enlist their patriotism. Mr. Roosevelt's solemn warning of national danger last night heard throughout the Nation probably brought home more of a realization of the danger faced by the Country than any other previous action. From this point of view it is the most effective anti-strike action yet taken by the Government.

Drastic Moves Unexpected

Thus, although many commentators are today springing to the conclusion that the Administration plans immediate drastic anti-strike action, careful students of the President's past policy who read his guarded words last night do not put much faith in these forecasts, unless an overturn in his thinking has occurred and the thinking of the advisers who surround him. They do feel, however, that events in the next months will be such as to bring home the realization of the emergency to every worker, to a degree that will make strikes unfashionable and greatly reduce them. An extension of the present mediation machinery is also indicated.

The Mediation Board got agreements last night delaying two strikes, one at North American Aviation Inc., Inglewood, Calif., and the other at the Brooklyn plant of the E. W. Bliss Co., manufacturer of torpedo tubes and power presses. Major strike now threatened is the Southern soft coal dispute. Worst strike under way from a defense standpoint is the outlaw San Francisco shipyards strike, which has reached the point of a Senatorial inquiry. Harvey Brown, President of the A. F. of L. Machinists Union, told the Committee yesterday his group, which is the backbone of the strike, would sign the West Coast "master agreement" containing a no-strike promise if the Bethlehem shipyard there would also sign the agreement. This, he charged, was the heart of the controversy.

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A Greeting From Home

International

U. S. Envoy Welcomes Americans Fighting for Britain

Above: John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, while on a visit to Canadian infantry and artillery regiments stationed "somewhere in England" talks with American volunteers serving with the Canadian forces. Below: The Ambassador takes a ride in a Bren gun carrier.

Bridges Tells Of Early Work For the I.W.W.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28 (AP)—Harry Bridges testified freely yesterday about his former membership in the Industrial Workers of the World and collaboration with the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

"I was a member (of the I. W. W.) for a few months" in 1921, Mr. Bridges testified at his deportation hearing, "but I didn't like some of the policies and tactics . . . so I dropped out."

He said the M. W. I. U., then representing most of the seamen on the West Coast, was the first union to join the longshoremen in the 1934 Pacific Coast waterfront strike.

"This was the first longshoremen's strike that was ever won," Mr. Bridges commented, adding the others were lost because of lack of co-operation from seamen.

The Government seeks to deport Mr. Bridges to his native Australia because he once belonged to the I. W. W., and because it charges he was affiliated with the M. W. I. U. and the Communist Party. The Government described the I. W. W. as destructive, and the other two organizations as subversive. Affiliation, in the eyes of Government attorneys, is giving support to an organization.

Working conditions on West Coast waterfronts in 1933 were such, Mr. Bridges said, that all three organizations were "getting a sympathetic ear in attacking the blue book (company union) and in speaking against graft, chiseling and corruption."

The California Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations said resentment was so strong against blacklisting, speed-up, dangerous working conditions, compulsory membership in the employer controlled union, the method of hiring, and graft and chiseling by straw bosses that the stevedores came into the international longshoremen's union.

He said employers and American Federation of Labor officials opposed formation of the union and, to establish a democratic union, a small coterie formed the Albion Hall group and published the "Waterfront Worker."

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Winant on Way to U. S. by Air For Full Report on Britain

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—United States Ambassador John G. Winant arrived in Lisbon today en route to Washington to see President Roosevelt. He expects to take the Clipper for New York tomorrow.

Mr. Winant was accompanied by Benjamin Cohen, economic adviser at the United States Embassy. Mr. Cohen is expected to remain in the United States for some time longer than Mr. Winant before returning to London.

A statement from the Embassy said:

"The American Ambassador has left England on a short trip to the United States to see the President, Secretary of State, and others. He plans to be back in England in a fortnight."

Mrs. Winant did not accompany her husband.

Before leaving London early this morning Mr. Winant said it had been generally expected that he would return to the United States and report to the President, and added:

"This is the trip."

It was reported authoritatively that Mr. Winant decided definitely to return and make his report when he heard the news of the sinking of the British battle cruiser Hood last Saturday.

The Ambassador did not hear his President's speech, received here by radio during the night, but just before leaving he was handed a copy from the United States Embassy.

He told friends he planned to study the speech during his trip by plane.

The British furnished him with a special plane in which he went from London to the landing field where he met Mr. Cohen and departed from England.

Mr. Cohen had accompanied him when he first arrived here to take up his duties as Ambassador.

The Ambassador was advised that the plane trip from England might be hazardous because of the number of German planes operating over the sea as a result of the battle in which the Nazi battleship Bismarck was sunk yesterday.

Mr. Winant was not deterred by this, contending the urgency of the moment called for an immediate report to the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Winant to Report

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—John G. Winant, American Ambassador to Great Britain, will return to the United States this week end to report, the State Department disclosed yesterday.

No other details were given but it was presumed Mr. Winant had been called home for consultation with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Mr. Winant took up his post in London about three months ago. This will be his first trip back to Washington.

Pan American Airways announced that Mr. Winant and Ben Cohen, his assistant, were scheduled to leave Lisbon by Yankee Clipper Thursday morning en route to Washington.

The Yankee Clipper will arrive at La Guardia Field Friday afternoon.

Rejoin Council

MONTREAT, N. C., May 28 (AP)—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern) voted 154 to 101 yesterday to rejoin the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The church withdrew from the Council about 10 years ago on the grounds that the Southern Church was spiritual in nature and should not be affiliated with what it termed the Council's activities in political and social problems.

Women Name Head Of Defense Drive

By the Associated Press

Atlantic City, N. J., May 28

Mrs. Harold V. Milligan of New York City, President of the National Council of Women, was yesterday chosen to head a national women's "preparedness" campaign initiated by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Milligan was elected Chairman of the Federation's newly established Department of National Defense by the Federation's Executive Committee with instructions to organize "at least 40,000,000 American women" into one concerted preparedness drive.

Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong of Houston, Texas, was elected Chairman of the Federation's Department of International Relations and Mrs. H. B. Ritchie of Athens, Ga., Chairman of the Public Welfare Department.

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President's Speech Clarifies Strike Attitude

By the Associated Press

A plain-spoken declaration by the President of the United States took precedence today over all other developments in the field of labor relations:

"When the Nation is threatened from without," President Roosevelt declared in last night's momentous White House address, "the actual production and transportation of the machinery of defense must not be interrupted by disputes between capital and capital, labor and labor, or capital and labor."

The conciliation and mediation machinery set up by the Government "must be used promptly," he declared.

At the other end of Washington's Pennsylvania avenue, Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia announced he was stripping away from his bill to minimize defense labor disputes everything except a provision for a compulsory 30-day cooling off period before a walkout might be started.

With the bill thus modified, Mr. Vinson expressed belief it would prove acceptable to labor groups and to the Administration, and predicted prompt passage.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The Carborundum Company, whose plant makes abrasives important in many defense manufactures, was due to resume production at full blast after striking employees affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations agreed to accept Federal efforts at conciliation. The C. I. O. strikers demand collective bargaining representation.

Inglewood, Calif.—Despite Washington announcement of an agreement averting a strike set for today at the North American Aviation Company's Inglewood plant, a union leader said workers "will strike anyway" unless demands are met by next Tuesday.

William P. Goodman, head of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Strike Committee, made the assertion after he was apprised of the agreement.

It provides there shall be no work stoppage while the dispute is pending before the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and that any contract reached would be retroactive to May 1.

Sacramento, Calif.—Gov. Culbert L. Olson vetoed the Gordon-Rich-Hays bill to outlaw two of organized labor's major weapons, the "hot cargo" and secondary boycott, during the present emergency.

He declared that if the bill were to become effective, "operations under it would, in my humble judgment, foment unprecedented industrial strife in our State, interrupting beyond any previous experience the normal course of industry and commerce."

Washington—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported today that non-agricultural employment in April reached a new high of 37,617,000.

"This total exceeded the previous high reached in September, 1929, by 147,000," she told a press conference, "and represented a gain of 2,735,000 over April, 1940."

Despite the shut-down in the soft coal industry, April employment represented a gain of 390,000 over March, principally in manufacturing, construction and trade.

Employment in the manufacturing industries alone increased 190,000 or 2 per cent from March to April, accompanied by an increase of $6,100,000 in weekly factory pay rolls. Wage increases in manufacturing industries from March to April averaged 8.5 per cent and affected an estimated 500,000 workers.

Burbank, Calif.—More than 100 members of the Screen Cartoon Guild picketed Walt Disney studios, demanding union recognition and reinstatement of six leaders they said had been discharged because of union activity. The guild claimed 500 members at the studio.

Presbyterians for Full Aid But Oppose Actual Fighting

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28 (AP)—After a long and vigorous debate, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., took a stand for aid to Britain short of war yesterday and adopted numerous resolutions concerning the national defense program.

That "our Country should sustain fellow democracies in the brave fight they are making" was the theme of a proposal which finally brought the 1,000 delegates into agreement.

Virtually every phase of possible American involvement in the European conflict was discussed, after which the following recommendation was adopted:

"The General Assembly records its conviction that much more is to be gained in meeting the needs of the world by America remaining free from military participation in the present conflict, not in any spirit of selfish isolationism, nor of moral irresponsibility, but with a clear view of joining with other Nations in constructive efforts toward a lasting peace."

The Assembly appealed to Congress to enact such legislation "that will unite the Federal Government with local and State authorities in safeguarding areas near military camps from the liquor and vice interests."

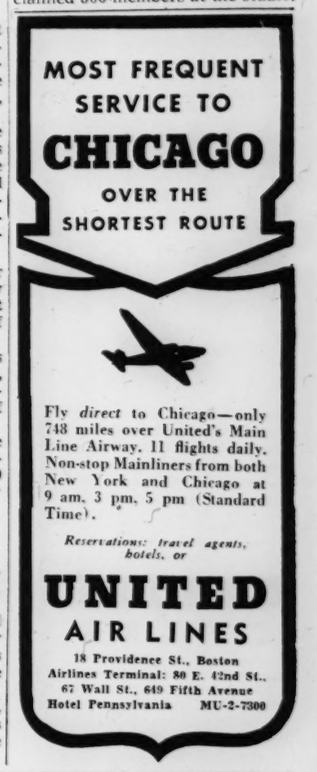
Bitter opposition was expressed to the sale of liquor on military posts and a resolution was adopted urging the President to "remove all alcoholic beverages" from the camp canteens.

The Presbyterians also appealed to the President to issue an order reducing all Sunday labor in the Army and Navy "to the measure of strict necessity." The Assembly cited similar action taken by President Wilson during the World War.

Opposition was also expressed to any form of discrimination against Negroes either in the military services or defense industries."

The Assembly reiterated its stand against racial prejudice and urged equality of opportunity for all people. Several Negro pastors and delegates are attending the sessions.

The Assembly chose Milwaukee, Wis., for its 1942 meeting. No dates were set but it always is held late in May.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British Hunt Bismarck's Companion Cruiser

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—Fifty to 100 British warships and a swarm of planes searched a vast Atlantic hunting grounds today for the 10,000-ton German cruiser Prinz Eugen, in hope of a clean sweep of the Bismarck squadron.

Into the quest was thrown much of the powerful concentration of naval forces which closed for the kill yesterday on the 35,000-ton battleship Bismarck, hounded 1,750 miles down the Atlantic from close to the Arctic circle, crippled, trapped, then sunk in a thunder of shellfire and torpedoing.

An Admiralty account of the search for the Bismarck, published yesterday, disclosed a total naval force of four battleships, two battle cruisers, at least two aircraft carriers with about 120 planes, one division of probably at least four cruisers, and numerous destroyers and other RAF planes.

The Prinz Eugen, which was with the Bismarck May 24 when she sank the battle cruiser Hood and damaged the new 35,000-ton Prince of Wales, had dashed for safety—perhaps back to the Norwegian port of Bergen from which the German ships sallied.

The cruiser dropped from sight by Monday morning when an American-built Catalina plane picked up the fleeing Bismarck 550 miles west of Land's End, England.

Low-flying airplanes quickly took up a patrol off the Norwegian fjords to spot the Prinz Eugen if she had turned back there.

Released from the cordon that caught the Bismarck, warships turned to the new hunt, aided by planes from the decks of the aircraft carriers Ark Royal and Victorious, which played an important part in harrying and crippling the Bismarck.

Observers said at least 140 planes from these two carriers alone would be available for the search. Thus the Ark Royal continued her role as a pursuer of the Germans, who often have reported wrecking or sinking the 22,000-ton carrier. Reports that the newer 23,000-ton Victorious was in action were the first accounts that she had been placed in active service.

[There was no mention, either from London or Berlin, of any other ships in the German squadron which Fleet Commander Admiral Günther Lütjens led from aboard the Bismarck.]

British sources expressed belief the German ships left Bergen on a specific hunt for convoys carrying vital war supplies across the North Atlantic.

The Board of the Admiralty sent this message to the fleet:

"Their Lordships congratulate the Commander in Chief of the Home Fleet and all concerned in the unrelenting pursuit and successful destruction of the enemy's most powerful warship.

"The loss of H. M. S. Hood and her company which is so deeply regretted has thus been avenged and the Atlantic made more secure for our trade and that of our Allies.

"From the information at present available to their Lordships there can be no doubt that had it not been for the gallantry, skill and devotion to duty of the fleet air arm in both the Victorious and the Ark Royal our object might not have been achieved."

Mighty Armada Hunted Bismarck

By the Associated Press

London, May 28

One of the largest naval forces ever assembled for a single fight was used by the Royal Navy to track down and destroy the German battleship Bismarck.

It included:

Battleships: King George V and Prince of Wales, 35,000-ton sister ships; Rodney, 33,000 tons; and Ramillies, 29,150 tons.

Aircraft carriers: Ark Royal, 22,000 tons, and Victorious, 23,000 tons.

Battlecruiser: Renown, 32,000 tons.

Cruisers: Suffolk, 10,000 tons; Norfolk, 9,925 tons; Dorsetshire, 9,975 tons; and Sheffield, 9,100 tons.

Numerous destroyers, among them the Cossack, Zulu and Maori, all 1,870-tonners of the tribal class.

At Gibraltar

ALGECIRAS, Spain, May 28 (AP)—The new British battleship Prince of Wales called at Gibraltar yesterday for the first time. The British have acknowledged the ship received slight damage in the Atlantic battle with the German battleship Bismarck which was sunk yesterday.

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For Braille Users

Robin Curtis

New Typewriter Invented in New South Wales

Clifford H. Gittens of Sydney, New South Wales, and the 63-key Braille typewriter which he has invented. An example of the typewriter's work is shown below.

63-Key Braille Typewriter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A Braille typewriter with 63 keys and capable of rapid reproduction of Braille characters, has been invented by Clifford H. Gittens, an independent inventor of this city.

The machine differs from the ordinary Braille typewriter now in general use in that a key is provided for each character of Braille. The ordinary Braille typewriter consists of six keys, of which various numbers must be punched simultaneously to construct a given character.

The Gittens machine can also be fitted with Braille keys for use by the blind themselves. It is power driven from an electric light socket.

Mr. Gittens has also invented a stereo machine which stamps Braille characters into zinc sheets from which many copies of each page can be printed on Braille paper. With the Gittens typewriter and a few workers a large volume of books and magazines can be turned out for use of the blind.

Mr. Gittens began work on his Braille typewriter at the suggestion of David Hunter, former blind secretary for the United Australia Party and at present a member of the New South Wales legislative Assembly.

After six months of experimentation, the first machine was completed and sent to David Hunter. The second machine was purchased by the Blind Institution where it has been put to a score of uses. Notices can be posted to be read by the children, examination questions can be written out for each child, stories and poems, not already in the Braille library, can be prepared by teachers.

The stereo Braille machine was a heavier development of the typewriter. As the touch of both machines is electrically stabilized, heavy Braille paper, or zinc plates can be "written" as easily as writing on fine paper.

Nazis Heavy Losers in Battleship Duel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—"The Bismarck took a long and risky chance and failed."

This casual remark of an American naval officer rather summed up the professional reaction here to the fact that Britain avenged the loss of H. M. S. Hood on the third day after the world's largest capital ship had been sent to the bottom by one of Germany's only two big battleships.

Nazis Heavy Losers

On net balance Germany has lost in the naval action which began last Wednesday when the Bismarck put out of Bergen to challenge Britain's command of the North Atlantic and the movement of American materials of war to Britain.

Now that the affair is over, it is possible to balance the losses of both sides.

Herr Hitler's sea lords have lost, technically, one half of their heaviest-gunned capital ships.

Britain has lost, technically, only one-fifteenth of its main battle line.

Germany has lost its newest and biggest naval bulwark.

Britain has lost a famous, but nevertheless old, vessel which was always regarded by naval strategists as something of a curiosity. Actually the Hood was one of the weakest units of the main fleet.

The relative British naval position has therefore been strengthened, and the German weakened by the exchange.

Germany's Sea Strength

Germany is left by the exchange, as far as is known, with one 35,000-ton battleship afloat, the Tirpitz, sister ship of the Bismarck. Herr Hitler also has the two smaller 26,000-ton battleships, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, which are powerful ships but no match for full size battleships, and which may already be seriously damaged as a result of recent RAF raids on Brest. There are also two remaining 10,000-ton "pocket battleships," the Lützow, formerly the Deutschland, and the Admiral Scheer. These last named are sister ships of the Graf Spee, scuttled after the famous Battle of The River Plate last year which proved that ships of this type are far less formidable than had previously been supposed. They cannot be considered of major importance in the net balance of naval power.

The Bismarck and Tirpitz were both completed after the outbreak of the war. Germany has two more ships of this type under construction. However, these last are not believed to be far advanced enough in construction to constitute any early change in the naval balance.

New British battleship construction is farther advanced and more numerous. Two of the new British battleships, the George V and the Prince of Wales, have been serving with the fleet for months and the next three, Anson, Beatty and Jellicoe, are likely to be in service in the near future. When these three join the fleet the British line will count 18 units as compared to only one real battleship for Herr Hitler.

Fooled by Own Propaganda?

In naval warfare an ancient axiom is that the stronger power can always afford to trade off unit for unit with the weaker. Germany took a long chance of playing into this rule in the hope of producing an impression that Britain could no longer defend the Atlantic. In fact, it is probable that the German Admiralty itself was indulging in the self-delusion of German propaganda when it ordered the Bismarck to make the attempt to break the blockade.

So constantly is everyone in Germany told that Britain's grip on the high seas has been shaken that even some leading naval officers may have been unaware of the full extent of the danger they were running. If the escapade had succeeded it would have been a powerful propaganda coup. The damage to Britain's prestige, had the Hood been unavenged, would have been far greater than the actual net loss in naval strength.

As it worked out, Britain gains heavily on the technical side, while the speed in which the Bismarck was caught and run down even after her sensational victory over the Hood makes Britain's naval position in the Atlantic look even better than it looked before.

American-Built Planes Played Big Role in Bismarck Hunt

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—The Air Ministry's news service gave this description of the role enacted by American-made planes in the trapping of the Bismarck:

"Dodging antiaircraft fire every time they showed themselves out of a cloud, American-built Catalina flying boats of the RAF Coastal Command, together with Sunderlands, shadowed the German battleship Bismarck day and night until she was sunk by ships of the Royal Navy.

"The Catalinas were quartered at sea, so there was the scantest possibility of the Bismarck avoiding detection for any length of time. Cloud cover was used with the greatest effect so that shadowing and reporting could be done without the aircraft themselves being detected. . . .

"But the Catalinas had a break in the clouds now and then. Their crews paid high testimony to the anti-aircraft armament and skill of the German gunners. A flying boat might leave a cloud for only a few seconds, but that would be sufficient for the enemy guns to come into action and surround the aircraft with bursting shells.

"The story begins when the Bismarck was discovered in Norwegian fjords and was attacked in a storm by American-built Hudsons.

"Later on, when sighted again by ships of the Royal Navy in the North Atlantic, shadowing was taken up by a Sunderland flying boat which subsequently witnessed the first engagement between the British and German forces.

"This Sunderland was relieved by a Catalina, which continued to shadow the Bismarck as she fled southward.

"From this time onward, Catalina flying boats of the Coastal Command co-operated with His Majesty's ships in keeping watch on the Bismarck's every movement and every device to evade close action.

"Toward the end of the Bismarck's run, she repeatedly launched her own aircraft in attempts to drive off the shadowing Catalinas, but each time the Catalinas disappeared into clouds only to return a few moments later to resume their unrelenting watch."

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More London Landmarks Hit

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—British authorities permitted the announcement today that several noted London landmarks, including the Temple, Gray's Inn, Serjeant's Inn and St. Nicholas Cole Abbey had been damaged in recent German air raids.

The Temple, heart of legal London, and Temple Church, largest of the remaining round churches in England, suffered heavy damage.

The tomb of Oliver Goldsmith, in the churchyard, was battered by falling masonry but his statue had only a chip knocked from the tip of the nose.

Flames spreading through the church, whose round section was consecrated in 1185, burned for six or seven hours, melting the leaden roof and destroying stained glass windows.

The ancient Masters House of the Temple, damaged in a previous raid, was hit again, demolishing a reading room of the library and Inner Temple Hall.

Flames spread from Inner Temple Hall to the Cloisters, Fig Tree Court and Crown Office Row, which contained the Charles Lamb Memorial.

Six of eight statues of crusaders—the Temple originally was the seat in England of the Crusading Order of Knights Templar—were made unrecognizable by tons of falling masonry.

It was said authoritatively that half the entire Temple was destroyed.

Gray's Inn, fourth and last of the great inns of Court, to which many famed Elizabethans belonged, also was heavily damaged. The 16th century hall was destroyed and the library, with most of its 20,000 volumes, was burned out.

A World War relic—the remains of a German incendiary bomb which fell in the neighborhood—was lost, but a catalpa tree planted by Sir Walter Raleigh was undamaged.

Cologne Bombed

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—While light German air forces scattered bombs over southern England, British warplanes swept across the Channel again last night in raids aimed at the Rhineland industrial city of Cologne and the Nazi-occupied French coast.

Observers on the Kent coast said Boulogne and Calais apparently were main targets of the RAF attack on German invasion bases, which began soon after midnight and continued until almost dawn.

The Government said German night activity over England was on a small scale and that little damage and few casualties resulted.

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Soldiers Turn To Clean Fun

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 28 (AP)—Instead of finding their relaxation in dives and honky tonks, United States Army enlisted men turn today to good clean fun through facilities of new recreation centers, an Army official declared here.

"After the grind of a week's training the men have to let down," said Col. L. Kemper Williams, Public Relations Division Chief for the Army's newly organized Morale Branch.

"That's why we have established recreation area camps for soldiers' week ends.

"In those camps the men are on their own. They check in and out as at a hotel. And we have found when men are routed on a schedule enabling them to reach the recreation area camp in time to see a show or go to a decent dance, these are the normal relaxations to which they turn."

Here for the national convention of the Reserve Officers Association, Colonel Williams described the Morale Branch as being on an equal basis with any other branch of the Army.

Amphibian Auto Tested by Army

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—An amphibian machine, which is being offered to the Army as a reconnaissance or scout car, was tested yesterday before Army engineers.

The craft, driven by Roger W. Hofheins of Buffalo, sped across land under the southern Grand Island Bridge, nosed into the swift Niagara River at a 45-degree angle, went up the river and then returned to land.

Col. Herbert J. Lawes and Lieut. Col. Edwin S. Van Deusen of the Quartermasters' Committee said they would decide later whether to have the amphibians manufactured on a mass-production basis.

The craft has a three-bladed propeller and four wheels, all powered by a regular automobile motor. Each wheel is hinged to the body and driven by a chain which permits the wheel to bob up and down over rough ground. Six can sit comfortably in the machine, but its maximum load is 20. On land, it can attain a speed of 60 miles an hour. Its speed on water was not determined, but observers said it made good progress against the strong current.

Girl Pilot Training Halts Temporarily

WASHINGTON (AP)—The civilian pilot training program no longer is accepting girl students.

Officials disclosed that no girls had been accepted for a month. They added, however, that this applied only to interim applications and that no policy had been adopted for the summer term starting July 1.

The only explanation was that the Program was being geared for maximum usefulness to defense.

Approximately 2,500 women and 46,000 men have been trained in the civilian program, which is conducted in many colleges and universities.

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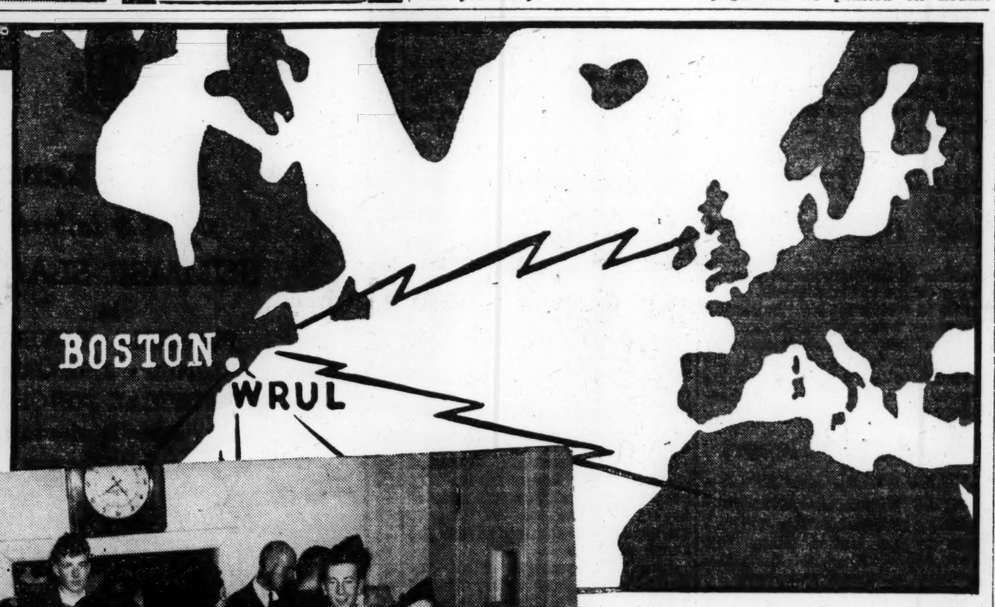

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A group of British children and their dog gathered in the broadcasting studio of WRUL, from whence their voices traveled back overseas, carrying assurance to British parents that all is well with their loved ones. "Friendship Bridge," a daily program for British Listeners, is broadcast from WRUL at 4 P. M. EDT on 11.79 megacycles.
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Daily, America's voice of liberty goes around the world by short wave radio from Station WRUL. Speaking in a dozen tongues, it contributes greatly to "morale relief" in a distraught world. It passes through the barbed wire of bondage surrounding the harassed peoples of war-torn Europe, bringing them true news, cheer, and hope of freedom. To the people of isolated islands, and those who sail the seven seas, the clear voice of WRUL carries truthful news reports and messages of encouragement.
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Nazis Occupy Crete Capital; British Fleet Withdrawn

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, May 28

The Battle for Crete reached an apparent new crisis point today with four developments:

1. The German High Command asserted that British resistance on Crete had been broken, that Nazi forces had occupied the island capital of Canea, and that an attempted British flight by sea had been frustrated by a German air attack.

2. British headquarters at Cairo announced that British troops who had held Canea have been obliged to make a further withdrawal to a more favorable position in the rear, but that "severe fighting continues."

3. An Associated Press correspondent credited to the British fleet based at Alexandria, Egypt, reported that the fleet—which had played a decisive part in the Cretan battle by reinforcing land troops and barring German attempts to land supplies and troops by sea—had withdrawn to its base, "its task done."

4. The Italian radio heard in New York reported that the Italian navy had safely escorted two convoys totalling 70 shiploads of Axis troops and supplies to Crete without loss.

Heavy Losses Reported

A German communiqué said that retreating defenders of the Island, both British and Greek, suffered heavy losses under pursuit by German mountain troops and air bombardment.

Dive-bomber attacks were credited with having sunk four merchantmen totaling 5,400 tons in Suda Bay, the British naval base on the Mediterranean Island, and damaging two others.

German bombers "forced a British fleet unit to fight" south of Crete, the communiqué said, and scored direct bomb hits on a heavy cruiser and a destroyer and set a tanker afire.

Aerial transports, although shuttling back and forth from the European mainland with a stream of reinforcements, joined in the battle over the Island, it said.

Ninth Day of Fighting

The German announcement came on the ninth day of fighting for possession of the eastern Mediterranean Island where King George II shifted the Greek Government when the Axis armies conquered the Greek mainland.

In London, an authoritative source admitted today that the Germans had further strengthened their positions in Crete in the last 24 hours.

He said British troops were fighting under "the appalling strain of continuous bombing from the air, day and night, with no let up."

The German invasion forces, constantly reinforced by air, now apparently outnumbered the British-Greek defenders, it was said earlier, and the situation was described as "serious."

There has been some improvement at Retimo, but further German reinforcements have landed by parachute at Candia and the situation there is "not too good," this source asserted.

Continuous Bombing

British troops are suffering "appalling exhaustion both physically and mentally" as a result of continuous bombing, this informant declared, but he added that "no troops in the world could have stood up better than ours." He also paid tribute to the way the Greeks fighting beside the British had behaved under bombing.

So far as known, informed quarters said, the British have not attempted to use parachutists to reinforce Crete's defenders.

Considerable concern was expressed in these circles over failure of repeated Allied counter-attacks to regain control of Malemi airport—where the Germans have been landing most of their sky troops and which therefore is regarded as a key point in the battle for possession of the strategically-important Greek island.

Artillery bombardments and air attacks had done considerable damage to the airport, the British said, but it is still functioning for the Germans and more Nazi troops are pouring in daily.

"It takes very intense bombing to make an airfield wholly inserviceable," one source declared.

It is unlikely, it was said, that even the British reinforcements which Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced yesterday had been landed in Crete are sufficient to offset the numerical advantage which the Germans are believed to have obtained.

Fashion Follows The Food Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Eat more carrots" says Food Minister Lord Woolton. Then "Wear more carrots" say dress designers here.

The fashion experts back up the Minister. He gives advice on food consumption; sartorial decrees underline his injunctions.

When the edict went forth "Eat more vegetables" the fashion salons showed vegetable buttonholes—a cluster of artificial carrots, potatoes and a couple of small-size rutabagas. A string of runner beans attached to the lapel of a coat or across the front of a hat is another idea. A couple of onions or potatoes, mixed with radishes serves as a salad buttonhole. A stick of celery replaces a jeweled hat ornament, and a crisp green lettuce is the war-time successor to a bunch of violets.

One of War's Progressive Phases

Wide World

East Indians Learn to Be Engineers

A. B. Singh of Behar, India (left), shown in a British war production plant, where he is training to be an engineer to help the Empire's war effort along with 50 other Sikhs, Hindus, and Moslems from India. Shown with him is L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India. Passed by British censor.

British Sink Axis Ship With 3,000 Troops

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—A French tanker in a Fascist-guarded convoy has been sunk and a 18,000-ton Axis liner, carrying probably 3,000 troops to Libya, is counted as sunk, the Admiralty said today in reporting what it called heavy new losses inflicted by British submarines in the Mediterranean.

It said the French tanker was a 5,000-tonner bound for Tripoli, Libya.

Besides this ship and the liner, which a communiqué said was hit by two torpedoes and is considered to have been sunk, the Admiralty said a 5,000-ton transport or supply ship also was probably sunk by torpedoes and a heavily-ladden, 4,000-ton tanker was hit by torpedoes.

At the same time it was officially announced that 561 Axis ships totaling 2,873,000 tons have been sunk, captured or scuttled since war began up to the Middle of May.

The attacks, it said, were delivered while the Axis vessels were under heavy escort by Italian warships.

"It is now known," the communiqué added, "that the Italian destroyer described in the Admiralty communiqué of May 23 as probably sunk was destroyed."

This, too, was in British submarine action against Axis sea communications to North Africa. The Admiralty then claimed destruction also of a 9,000-ton troopship, a 7,000-ton tanker and a schooner of a type used to ferry ammunition.

Enlarging on total Axis losses, it was said that the Germans lost 346 ships totaling 1,773,000 tons, of which 61 were captured or seized and 285 sunk or scuttled.

The Italians lost 215 ships totaling 1,100,000 tons of which 39 were captured or seized and 176 sunk or scuttled.

An additional 38 ships of other countries totaling 67,000 tons which have been sailing on behalf of Germany "have been disposed of by one means or another," it was stated.

The sinkings are continuing, officials said, indicating that the Axis ships are still trying to run the British blockade.

In the week beginning April 23, the British Navy claimed 14 German and 19 Italian ships.

Between March 13 and May 14, the bomber coastal command sank or directly hit 61 vessels off German or German-occupied coasts. Some were in convoy, some sailing singly but not all were sunk.

The Germans were said to be using coastal vessels to ease their internal transport situation.

The British count of their own and Allied losses since the start of the war was 1,443 merchantmen totaling 5,961,044 tons up to the middle of May.

The Germans said the British lost close to 11,000,000 tons up to May.

Rome Sea Claims

ROME, May 28 (AP)—The Italian High Command claimed today that German and Italian planes had damaged a British aircraft carrier, two cruisers, a destroyer and four merchantmen in an attack on a convoy off the North African coast May 26.

A violent explosion occurred on one cruiser which was hit by a heavy bomb, the daily war bulletin declared.

The attack was said to have occurred about 100 miles east of the Libyan port of Derna—or directly south of the embattled Island of Crete.

The Italians also reported their air force had again bombed the British Mediterranean base of Malta last night.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Break Sales Records

PLEASANT PLAINS, Ill. (AP)—A thorough-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull was auctioned here May 27 for $15,000 breaking a 20-year-old price record on the books of the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association.

The Bull, Eileenmere 260, was sold by J. Garrett Tolan of Pleasant Plains to Col. A. E. Pierce of Canterbury Farms, Warrenton, Va. Mr. Tolan's cattle broke another 20-year record May 26, the Association said, when 39 head of thoroughbred Aberdeen-Angus were actioned for an average of $984.

Nazi View Westward: Ship Given to Chile

By the Associated Press

Santiago, Chile, May 28

The Government formally announced that it has received the German school sailing ship Priwall as a gift of the German Government.

The Priwall, a 3,185-ton four-masted bark, had been at Valparaiso since the start of the war. Chilean naval officers took possession of her May 15.

British Ships in Crete Fight Way to Egypt

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 28 (AP)—Britain's Mediterranean fleet has fought its way back to its base here with heavy losses after performing one of the toughest jobs that any navy ever faced.

The cost of warships lost was two cruisers and four destroyers, for the fleet fought without the protection of the air arm, with its guns alone to battle swarms of dive-bombers constantly overhead—sometimes as many as 100 planes in a single wave.

A squadron of cruisers and destroyers went through the Kaso Strait, off the eastern tip of Crete, and, seeking Axis warcraft, swept along the northern coast of the island May 21 and 22.

"Germany's air force was out in tremendous numbers," said the commander of a cruiser. "We were bombed incessantly from daylight, May 22, anward . . . The Germans combining both dive-bombing and high-level bombing.

Under Constant Attack

"We had to change course almost constantly and swing our forward armament around to meet the high-level attacks while the pom poms and other guns dealt with the diving Nazis.

"Splinters fell about us like hailstones. They tore gaps in the superstructure, and near-misses from 1,000-pound bombs gave us a terrific shaking. One seaman tallied 186 crashes about us within two hours."

About 25 miles south of the Island of Milos, the squadron sighted the vanguard of a German convoy of 30 caiques (fishing boats) led by an Italian destroyer.

"Our guns straddled and probably hit the destroyer," the cruiser commander continued. "She made off with all the speed she could muster. Then we sank four caiques—each of them carrying at least 100 Nazi soldiers. Disorganized, the whole convoy turned tail northward."

Concentrated Bombing

By evening the cruisers and destroyers were moving westward into the Kythera Channel, northwest of Crete, throwing thousands of six-inch and four-inch shells into the noses of the diving Germans as they came in waves.

One destroyer, the Greyhound, spotted and sank another Axis caique. The bombers concentrated immediately on the destroyer, and direct hits sent her down.

Two other destroyers speeded to the scene to pick up survivors, all the while under constant bomb and machine-gun fire, and two cruisers, Gloucester and Fiji, moved in to give their support.

The German bombs first sank the Gloucester, while the other cruiser, Fiji, flung everything but her anchor at the Stukas.

Plummeting down like stones, the dive-bombers dropped several sticks upon the bridge, amidships and stern of the Fiji. She flopped over like a turtle and went down, flaming, after a terrific explosion.

Meanwhile two more destroyers, Kelly and Kashmir, had completed the task of bombarding the German-held airdrome of Malemi, on Crete, and began to pick up the cruisers' survivors. They, too, went down before a heavy dive-bombing attack.

Pursued to Base

Trying to protect the remaining cruisers, battleships moved in and one was struck by a bomb on her starboard side, amidships. It caused superficial damage and some casualties.

Another battleship was struck aft twice, but officers said the damage was not serious and the casualties were few.

The Kipling, a destroyer, succeeded in saving 240 officers and men from the sunken destroyers and cruisers and was attacked almost continuously for the entire voyage back to her base.

Earlier—before the Germans had begun their blitzkrieg in full force over Crete—the destroyer Juno, which had sunk several torpedo boats and caiques near Kaso Strait, was hit directly by heavy bombs and plunged from sight within 70 seconds.

In all, it now is estimated that the fleet sank Axis ship bottoms containing from 5,000 to 8,000 soldiers, almost all of whom were drowned.

One cruiser shot down in rapid-fire action three out of five Junkers—87 dive bombers dropping bombs from a height of 300 feet.

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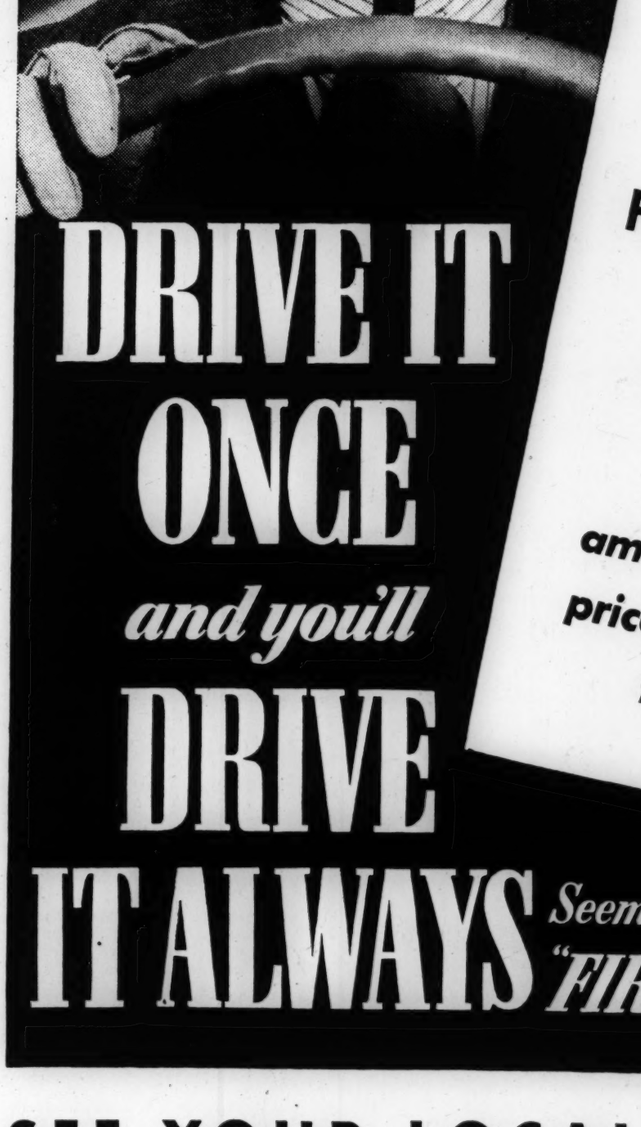

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Text of President's Fireside Chat Outlining American Policy in World Crisis

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's radio address last night follows:

I am speaking tonight from the White House in the presence of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the Canadian Minister and their families, the members of this Board and the Ambassadors and Ministers of the American republics in Washington. It is appropriate that I do this. Now, as never before, the unity of the American republics is of supreme importance to each and every one of us and to the cause of freedom throughout the world. Our future independence is bound up with the future independence of all of our sister republics.

The pressing problems that confront us are military problems. We cannot afford to approach them from the point of view of wishful thinkers or sentimentalists. What we face is cold, hard fact.

The first and fundamental fact is that what started as a European war has developed, as the Nazis always intended it should develop, into a world war for world domination.

Adolf Hitler never considered the domination of Europe as an end in itself. European conquest was but a step toward ultimate goals in all the other continents. It is unmistakably apparent to all of us that, unless the advance of Hitlerism is forcibly checked now, the Western Hemisphere will be the range of the Nazi weapons of destruction.

Steps for Defense

For our own defense we have accordingly undertaken certain obviously necessary measures:

First, we joined in concluding a series of agreements with all the other American republics. This further solidified our Hemisphere against the common danger.

And then, a year ago, we launched, and are successfully carrying out, the largest armament production program we have ever undertaken.

We have added substantially to our splendid Navy, and we have mustered our manpower to build up a new Army which is already worthy of the highest traditions of our military service.

We instituted a policy of aid for the democracies—the nations which have fought for the continuation of human liberties.

This policy had its origin in the first month of the war, when I urged upon the Congress repeal of the arms embargo provisions in the Neutrality Law. In that message of September, 1939, I said: "I should like to be able to offer the hope that the shadow over the world might swiftly pass. I can not. The facts compel my stating, with candor, that darker periods may lie ahead."

In the subsequent months, the shadows deepened and lengthened. And the night spread over Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and France.

Britain Stood Alone

In June, 1940, Britain stood alone, faced by the same machine of terror which had overwhelmed her Allies. Our Government rushed arms to meet her desperate needs.

In September, 1940, an agreement was completed with Great Britain for the trade of 50 destroyers for eight important offshore bases.

In March, 1941, the Congress passed the lend-lease bill and an appropriation of $7,000,000,000 to implement it. This law realistically provided for material aid "for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

Our whole program of aid for the democracies has been based on hard-headed concern for our own security and for the kind of safe and civilized world in which we wish to live. Every dollar of material we send helps to keep the dictators away from our own Hemisphere. Every day that they are held off gives us time to build more guns and tanks and planes and ships.

We have made no pretense about our own self-interest in this aid. Great Britain understands it—and so does Nazi Germany.

And now—after a year—Britain still fights gallantly, on a "far-flung battle line." We have doubled and redoubled our vast production, increasing, month by month, our material supply of tools of war for ourselves and Britain and China—and eventually for all the democracies.

The supply of these tools will not fail—it will increase.

Americas Chart Course

With greatly augmented strength, the United States and the other American republics now chart their course in the situation of today.

Your Government knows what terms Hitler, if victorious, would impose. They are, indeed, the only terms on which he would accept a so-called "negotiated" peace.

Under those terms, Germany would literally parcel out the world—hoisting the swastika itself over vast territories and populations, and setting up puppet governments of its own choosing, wholly subject to the will and the policy of a conqueror.

To the people of the Americas, a triumphant Hitler would say, as he said after the seizure of Austria, and after Munich, and after the seizure of Czechoslovakia: "I am now completely satisfied. This is the last territorial readjustment I will seek." And he would of course add: "All we want is peace, friendship, and profitable trade relations with you in the New World."

And were any of us in the Americas so incredibly simple and forgetful as to accept those honeyed words what would then happen?

Those in the New World who were seeking profits would be urging that all that the dictatorships desired was "peace." They would oppose toil and taxes for more American armament. Meanwhile, the dictatorships would be forcing the enslaved peoples of their Old World conquests into a system they are even now organizing—to build a naval and air force intended to gain and hold and be master of the Atlantic and the Pacific as well.

Economic Stranglehold

They would fasten an economic stranglehold upon our several nations. Quislings would be found to subvert the governments in our republics; and the Nazis would back their fifth columns with invasion, if necessary.

I am not speculating about all this. I merely repeat what is already in the Nazi book of world conquest. They plan to treat the Latin-American nations as they are now treating the Balkans. They plan then to strangle the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.

The American laborer would have to compete with slave labor in the rest of the world. Minimum wages, maximum hours? Nonsense! Wages and hours would be fixed by Hitler. The dignity and power and standard of living of the American worker and farmer would be gone. Trade unions would become historical relics, and collective bargaining a joke.

Farm income? What happens to all farm surpluses without any foreign trade? The American farmer would get for his products exactly what Hitler wanted to give. He would face obvious disaster and complete regimentation.

Tariff walls—Chinese walls of isolation—would be futile. Freedom to trade is essential to our economic life. We do not eat all the food we can produce; we do not burn all the oil we can pump; we do not use all the goods we can manufacture. It would not be an American wall to keep Nazi goods out; it would be a Nazi wall to keep us in.

The whole fabric of working life as we know it—business, manufacturing, mining, agriculture—all would be mangled and crippled under such a system. Yet to maintain even that crippled independence would require permanent conscription of our manpower; it would curtail the funds we could spend on education, on housing, on public works, on flood control, on health. Instead, we should be permanently pouring our resources into armaments; and, year in and year out, standing day and night watch against the destruction of our cities.

Right to Worship

Even our right of worship would be threatened. The Nazi world does not recognize any God except Hitler; for the Nazis are as ruthless as the Communists in the denial of God. What place has religion which preaches the dignity of the human being, of the majesty of the human soul, in a world where moral standards are measured by treachery and bribery and fifth columnists? Will our children, too, wander off, goose-stepping in search of new gods?

We do not accept, and will not permit, this Nazi "shape of things to come." It will never be forced upon us, if we act in this present crisis with the wisdom and the courage which have distinguished our country in all the crises of the past.

The Nazis have taken military possession of the greater part of Europe. In Africa, they have occupied Tripoli and Libya, and they are threatening Egypt, the Suez Canal, and the Near East. But their plans do not stop there, for the Indian Ocean is the gateway to the East.

They also have the armed power at any moment to occupy Spain and Portugal; and that threat extends not only to French North Africa and the western end of the Mediterranean, but also to the Atlantic fortress of Dakar, and to the island outposts of the New World—the Azores and Cape Verde islands.

The Cape Verde islands are only seven hours' distance from Brazil by bomber or troop-carrying planes. They dominate shipping routes to and from the South Atlantic.

The war is approaching the brink of the Western Hemisphere itself. It is coming very close to home.

Control or occupation by Nazi forces of any of the islands of the Atlantic would jeopardize the immediate safety of portions of North and South America, and of the island possessions of the United States, and of the ultimate safety of the Continental United States itself.

Hitler's plan of world domination would be near its accomplishment today, were it not for two factors: One is the epic resistance of Britain, her colonies, and the great dominions, fighting not only to maintain the existence of the island of Britain, but also to hold the Near East and Africa. The other is the magnificent defense of China, which will, I have reason to believe, increase in strength. All of these, together, prevent the Axis from winning control of the seas by ships and aircraft.

Must Control Seas

The Axis powers can never achieve their objective of world domination unless they first obtain control of the seas. This is their supreme purpose today; and to achieve it, they must capture Great Britain.

They could then have the power to dictate to the Western Hemisphere. No spurious argument, no appeal to sentiment, and no false pledges like those given by Hitler at Munich, can deceive the American people into believing that he and his Axis partners would not, with Britain defeated, close in relentlessly on this hemisphere.

But if the Axis powers fail to gain control of the seas, they are certainly defeated. Their dreams of world domination will then go by the board; and the criminal leaders who started this war will suffer inevitable disaster.

Both they and their people know this—and they are afraid. That is why they are risking everything they have, conducting desperate attempts to break through to the command of the ocean. Once they are limited to a continuing land war, their cruel forces of occupation will be unable to keep their heel on the necks of the millions of innocent, oppressed peoples on the continent of Europe; and in the end, their whole structure will break into little pieces, and the wider the Nazi land effort, the greater the danger.

We do not forget the silenced peoples. The masters of Germany—those, at least, who have not been assassinated or escaped to free soil—have marked these peoples and their children's children for slavery. But those people—spiritually unconquered: Austrians, Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, Frenchmen, Greeks, southern Slavs—yes, even those Italians and Germans who themselves have been enslaved—will prove to be a powerful force in disrupting the Nazi system.

Freedom of the Seas

Yes, all freedom—meaning freedom to live, and not freedom to conquer and subjugate other peoples—depends on freedom of the seas. All of American history—North, Central, and South American history—has been inevitably tied up with those words, "freedom of the seas."

Since 1799, when our infant Navy made the West Indies and the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico safe for American ships, since 1804 and 1805 when we made all peaceful commerce safe from the depredations of the Barbary pirates, since the war of 1812, which was fought for the preservation of sailors' rights; since 1867, when our sea power made it possible for the Mexicans to expel the French Army of Louis Napoleon, we have striven and fought in defense of freedom of the seas—for our own shipping, for the commerce of our sister republics, for the right of all nations to use the highways of world trade—and for our own safety.

During the first World War we were able to escort merchant ships by the use of small cruisers, gunboats, and destroyers; and this type of convoy was effective against submarines. In this second World War, however, the problem is greater, because the attack on the freedom of the seas is now fourfold: First—the improved submarine; second—the much greater use of the heavily armed raiding cruiser or hit-and-run battleship; third—the bombing airplane, which is capable of destroying merchant ships seven or eight hundred miles from its nearest base; and fourth—the destruction of merchant ships in those ports of the world which are accessible to the bombing attack.

The Battle of the Atlantic now extends from the icy waters of the North Pole to the frozen continent of the Antarctic. Throughout this huge area, there have been sinkings of merchant ships in alarming and increasing numbers by Nazi raiders or submarines. There have been sinkings even of ships carrying neutral flags. There have been sinkings in the South Atlantic, off West Africa and the Cape Verde islands; between the Azores and the islands off the American coast; and between Greenland and Iceland. Great numbers of these sinkings have been actually within the waters of the Western Hemisphere.

Sinkings Outstrip Shipyards

The blunt truth is this—and I reveal this with the full knowledge of the British Government: the present rate of Nazi sinkings of merchant ships is more than three times as high as the capacity of British shipyards to replace them; it is more than twice the combined British and American output of merchant ships today.

We can answer this peril by two simultaneous measures: First, by speeding up and increasing our great shipbuilding program; and second, by helping to cut down the losses on the high seas.

Attacks on shipping off the very shores of land which we are determined to protect, present an actual military danger to the Americas. And that danger has recently been heavily underlined by the presence in Western Hemisphere waters of Nazi battleships of great striking power.

Most of the supplies for Britain go by a northerly route, which comes close to Greenland and the nearby island of Iceland. Germany's heaviest attack is on that route. Nazi occupation of Iceland or bases in Greenland would bring the war close to our continental shores; because they are stepping-stones to Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the northern United States, including the great industrial centers of the North East, and Middle West.

Equally, the Azores and the Cape Verde islands, if occupied or controlled by Germany, would directly endanger the freedom of the Atlantic and our own physical safety. Under German domination they would become bases for submarines, warships, and airplanes raiding the waters which lie immediately off our own coasts and attacking the shipping in the South Atlantic. They would provide a springboard for actual attack against the integrity and independence of Brazil and her neighboring republics.

I have said on many occasions that the United States is mustering its men and its resources only for purpose of defense—only to repel attack. I repeat that statement now. But we must be realistic when we use the word "attack"; we have to relate it to the lightning speed of modern warfare.

Lessons From Europe

Some people seem to think that we are not attacked until bombs actually drop on New York or San Francisco or New Orleans or Chicago. But they are simply shutting their eyes to the lesson we must learn from the fate of every nation that the Nazis have conquered.

The attack on Czechoslovakia began with the conquest of Austria. The attack on Norway began with the occupation of Denmark. The attack on Greece began with the occupation of Albania and Bulgaria. The attack on the Suez Canal began with the invasion of the Balkans and North Africa. The attack on the United States can begin with the domination of any base which menaces our security—north or south.

Nobody can foretell tonight just when the acts of the dictators will ripen into attack on this Hemisphere and us. But we know enough by now to realize that it would be suicide to wait until they are in our front yard.

When your enemy comes at you in a tank or a bombing plane, if you hold your fire until you see the whites of his eyes, you will never know what hit you. Our Bunker Hill of tomorrow may be several thousand miles from Boston.

Anyone with an atlas and a reasonable knowledge of the sudden striking force of modern war, knows that it is stupid to wait until a probable enemy has gained a foothold from which to attack. Old-fashioned common sense calls for the use of strategy, which will prevent such an enemy from gaining a foothold in the first place.

We have, accordingly, extended our patrol in North and South Atlantic waters. We are steadily adding more and more ships and planes to that patrol. It is well known that the strength of the Atlantic Fleet has been greatly increased during the past year, and is constantly being built up.

Warn of Raiders

These ships and planes warn of the presence of attacking raiders, on the seas, under the sea, and above the sea. The danger from these raiders is greatly lessened if their location is definitely known. We are thus being forewarned; and we shall be on our guard against efforts to establish Nazi bases closer to our Hemisphere.

The deadly facts of war compel nations, for simple self-preservation, to make stern choices. It does not make sense, for instance, to say: "I believe in the defense of all the Western Hemisphere," and in the next breath say, "I will not fight for that defense until the enemy has landed on our shores." And if we believe in the independence and integrity of the Americas, we must be willing to fight to defend them just as much as we would to fight for the safety of our own homes.

It is time for us to realize that the safety of American homes even in the center of our country has a definite relationship to the continued safety of homes in Nova Scotia or Trinidad or Brazil.

Our national policy today, therefore, is this:

First, we shall actively resist wherever necessary, and with all our resources, every attempt by Hitler to extend his Nazi domination to the Western Hemisphere, or to threaten it. We shall actively resist his every attempt to gain control of the seas. We insist upon the vital importance of keeping Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used and would be used as a base of attack against the Americas.

Second, from the point of view of strict naval and military necessity, we shall give every possible assistance to Britain and to all who, with Britain, are resisting Hitlerism or its equivalent with force of arms. Our patrols are helping now to insure delivery of the needed supplies to Britain. All additional measures necessary to deliver the goods will be taken. Any and all further methods or combination of methods, which can or should be utilized, are being devised by our military and naval technicians, who, with me, will work out and put into effect such new and additional safeguards as may be needed.

Supplies Will Be Delivered

The delivery of needed supplies to Britain is imperative. This can be done; it must be done; it will be done.

To other American nations—20 republics and the Dominion of Canada—I say this: the United States does not merely propose these purposes, but is actively engaged today in carrying them out.

I say to them further: You may disregard those few citizens of the United States who contend that we are disunited and cannot act.

There are some timid ones among us who say that we must preserve peace at any price—lest we lose our liberties forever. To them I say: Never in the history of the world has a nation lost its democracy by a successful struggle to defend its democracy. We must not be defeated by the fear of the very danger which we are preparing to resist. Our freedom has shown its ability to survive war, but it would never survive surrender. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

There is, of course, a small group of sincere, patriotic men and women whose real passion for peace has shut their eyes to the ugly realities of international banditry and to the need to resist it at all costs. I am sure they are embarrassed by the sinister support they are receiving from the enemies of democracy in our midst—the Bundists, and Fascists, and Communists, and every group devoted to bigotry and racial and religious intolerance.

It is no mere coincidence that all the arguments put forward by these enemies of democracy—all their attempts to confuse and divide our people and to destroy public confidence in our Government—all their defeatist forebodings that Britain and democracy are already beaten—all their selfish promises that we can "do business" with Hitler—all of these are but echoes of the words that have been poured out from the Axis bureaus of propaganda. Those same words have been used before in other countries—to scare them, to divide them, to soften them up. Invariably, those same words have formed the advance guard of physical attack.

Calls on Loyal Citizens

Your Government has the right to expect of all citizens that they take loyal part in the common work of our common defense—take loyal part from this moment forward.

I have recently set up the machinery for civilian defense. It will rapidly organize, locality by locality. It will depend on the organized effort of men and women everywhere. All will have responsibilities to fulfill.

Defense today means more than merely fighting. It means morale, civilian as well as military; it means using every available resource; it means enlarging every useful plant. It means the use of a greater American common sense in discarding rumor and distorted statement. It means recognizing, for what they are, racketeers and fifth columnists, who are the incendiary bombs of the moment.

All of us know that we have made very great social progress in recent years. We propose to maintain that progress and strengthen it. When the nation is threatened from without, however, as it is today, the actual production and transportation of the machinery of defense must not be interrupted by disputes between capital and capital, labor and labor, or capital and labor. The future of all free enterprise—of capital and labor alike—is at stake.

This is no time for capital to make, or be allowed to retain, excess profits. Articles of defense must have undisputed right of way in every industrial plant in the country.

A Nationwide machinery for conciliation and mediation of industrial disputes has been set up. That machinery must be used promptly—and without stoppage of work. Collective bargaining will be retained, but the American people expect that impartial recommendations of our Government service will be followed both by capital and by labor.

Tools for Security

The overwhelming majority of our citizens expect their Government to see that the tools of defense are built; and for the very purpose of preserving the democratic safeguards of both labor and management, this Government is determined to use all of its power to express the will of its people, and to prevent interference with the production of materials essential to our Nation's security.

Today the whole world is divided between human slavery and human freedom—between pagan brutality and the Christian ideal.

We choose human freedom—which is the Christian ideal.

No one of us can waver for a moment in his courage or his faith.

We will not accept a Hitler dominated world. And we will not accept a world, like the post-war world of the 1920's, in which the seeds of Hitlerism can again be planted and allowed to grow.

We will accept only a world consecrated to freedom of speech and expression—freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—freedom from want—and freedom from terrorism.

Is such a world impossible of attainment?

Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Emancipation Proclamation and every other milestone in human progress—all were ideals which seemed impossible of attainment—yet they were attained.

As a military force, we were weak when we established our independence, but we successfully stood off tyrants, powerful in their day, who are now lost in the dust of history.

Odds meant nothing to us then. Shall we now, with all our potential strength, hesitate to take every single measure necessary to maintain our American liberties?

Our people and our Government will not hesitate to meet that challenge.

Reasserts Doctrine

As President of a united and determined people, I say solemnly:

We reassert the ancient American doctrine of freedom of the seas.

We reassert the solidarity of the 21 American republics and the Dominion of Canada in the preservation of the independence of the Hemisphere.

We have pledged material support to the other democracies of the world—and we will fulfill that pledge.

We in the Americas will decide for ourselves whether, and when, and where our American interests are attacked or our security threatened.

We are placing our armed forces in strategic military position.

We will not hesitate to use our armed forces to repel attack.

We reassert our abiding faith in the vitality of our constitutional republic as a perpetual home of freedom, of tolerance, and of devotion to the word of God.

Therefore, with profound consciousness of my responsibilities to my countrymen and to my country's cause, I have tonight issued a proclamation that an unlimited national emergency exists and requires the strengthening of our defense to the extreme limit of our national power and authority.

The Nation will expect all individuals and groups to play their full parts, without stint, and without selfishness, and without doubt that our democracy will triumphantly survive.

I repeat the words of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—that little band of patriots, fighting long ago against overwhelming odds, but certain, as are we, of ultimate victory: "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor."

A National Emergency

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Following is the text of a presidential proclamation of an unlimited national emergency:

Whereas on Sept. 8, 1939, because of the outbreak of war in Europe a proclamation was issued declaring a limited national emergency and directing measures "for the purpose of strengthening our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations."

Whereas a succession of events makes plain that the objectives of the Axis belligerents in such war are not confined to those avowed at its commencement, but include overthrow throughout the world of existing democratic order, and a world wide domination of peoples and economies through the destruction of all resistance on land and sea and in the air, and

Whereas indifference on the part of the Unites States to the increasing menace would be perilous, and common prudence requires that for the security of this Nation and of this Hemisphere we should pass from peacetime authorizations of military strength to such a basis as will enable us to cope instantly and decisively with any attempt at hostile encirclement of this Hemisphere, or the establishment of any base for aggression against it, as well as to repel the threat of predatory incursion by foreign agents into our territory and society.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that an unlimited national emergency confronts this country, which requires that its military, naval, air and civilian defenses be put on the basis of readiness to repel any and all acts or threats of aggression directed toward any part of the Western Hemisphere.

I call upon all the loyal citizens engaged in production for defense to give precedence to the needs of the Nation to the end that a system of government that makes private enterprise possible may survive.

I call upon our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the rights of labor or of capital.

I call upon loyal State and local leaders and officials to cooperate with the civilian defense agencies of the United States to assure our internal security against foreign directed subversion and to put every community in order for maximum productive effort and minimum of waste and unnecessary frictions.

I call upon all loyal citizens to place the Nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength and all of the material resources of this Nation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 27 day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1941, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 165th.

(Seal) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:
Cordell Hull
Secretary of State

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Reaction to Roosevelt Talk: London Cheers, Rome Grim

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt's speech last night was listened to with intense interest in all parts of the world. It was received with the greatest satisfaction in London and the other British Commonwealth capitals, and was studied grimly in Rome and Berlin. Fascist circles in the former stated that it virtually put the United States at war with Germany and Italy. Comments from the various centers follow:

British Hail Speech

LONDON, May 28—All London's evening newspapers splashed accounts of the President's speech across their front pages under black headlines such as "Dictator Powers for F. D. R.," "Call to the U. S. People" and "Final Warning."

The Evening Standard, one of Minister of State Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers, said that President Roosevelt's speech "amounted to an iron pact between allies."

It declared Mr. Roosevelt had answered the German warning against the use of convoys by proclaiming the freedom of the seas "in full face of the Nazi assault," and asserted:

"The President's defiance is absolute."

The Evening News said the burden of the President's words to the Nazis were: "We will buttress the bastion of democracy, which is Britain, by war if necessary."

Herr Hitler plainly has been told, the paper said, that he will interfere with the delivery of American supplies to Britain "at his peril—the peril that one shot may set the full forces of America in motion against Germany."

Crowds which gathered in London hotels before dawn to hear the radiocast of the President's speech cheered his assertion that the United States would take whatever steps were necessary to insure safey delivery of war supplies to Britain.

They cheered again when he said that America "will not hesitate to use armed force to repel attack," and applauded loudly his reference to "the epic resistance of Britain."

Interest in the speech was reflected in the number of Britons who sacrificed sleep to hear its trans-Atlantic radiocast. In hotels and other public places as well as in private homes thousands of persons gathered around radios to hear the talk.

NBC reported that the British radio broadcast a German translation of President Roosevelt's speech in an attempt to reach the German public. The announcer made no comment.

Berlin Assails Talk

NEW YORK, May 28—The German radio denounced President Roosevelt's attitude on freedom of the seas as meaning "nothing short of unlimited control by Washington of the world's sea lanes" and an "economic dictatorship" which Germany cannot tolerate.

"It is not Germany which is interested in world domination," the radio comment asserted, "but certain circles in the United States which, in their unlimited imperialism, threaten today the entire world.

"For Mr. Roosevelt and his clique of warmongers, freedom of the seas and freedom of trade mean nothing short of unlimited control by Washington of the world's sea lanes. Germany, however, neither can nor will permit this type of economic dictatorship on the part of the American or any other nation."

Observing that the talk was based on the President's "old and already worn-out battle-cry that Germany was trying to rule the world and to enslave the American continent," the radiocast took issue with Mr. Roosevelt's statement that a German victory would automatically exclude American goods from the world market.

It insisted that "Germany is only too willing to carry on commerce with the entire world," and that European markets would be able to absorb immense quantities of American products "if Washington's policy were a more helpful and realistic one."

"But Mr. Roosevelt's economic policy of burning surpluses or dumping them into the sea or of creating artificial shortages by various types of control systems, designed to maintain a capitalistic economy of scarcity, can hardly be called helpful or intelligent."

Italy Sees War

ROME, May 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt's declaration of a national emergency, coupled with other statements contained in his address, was regarded today in Fascist circles as virtually putting the United States at war with Germany and Italy.

Although authoritative comment was not immediately available, the President's assertion that all necessary measures would be taken to make sure that war materials would reach Britain was considered in some unofficial circles a defiance of Nazi warnings against the use of convoys.

Such defiance, it was held, would be considered by Germany as an act of war.

The President's references to Greenland, the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands were taken by these sources as confirmation of Axis accusations that the United States planned to gain control of these outposts between the hemispheres.

A sharpening of Fascist temper toward Washington's program already was in evidence in the press.

Premier Mussolini's paper, Il Popolo d'Italia, said that "humanity is annoyed by the continual manifestations of American bellicosity which are sowing panic, provocations, and threats."

"Plutocracy at this moment is playing with the patience and intelligence of men," wrote the paper's leading commentator, Marius Appelius. "It is a dangerous game. History teaches that such games always end tragically for those who stubbornly persist in crime and absurdity."

The Rome radio, without reporting Mr. Roosevelt's speech, asked: "Why is the United States going into war?" The radio reported that a statement had been made in the United States that 55,000,000 Americans were against war and said a United States general had declared it would "be folly for the United States to go into war" because its Army is unprepared.

Vichy Sees No Threat

VICHY, Unoccupied France, May 28 (AP)—Semi-official reaction today to President Roosevelt's reference to French North Africa and Dakar was that it failed to change the situation between France and the United States.

In the first digests of the United States President's speech by the French information office, however, there was no reference to France or its possessions.

The French position, as stated by semi-official sources, was that Mr. Roosevelt had made no threat against French possessions and that France had no reason to expect any danger of occupation since Germany had not asked any territorial concessions.

As for the rest of the speech, French sources said it did not concern them and was an affair strictly between the United States and Germany.

First Line of Battle

MEXICO, D. F., May 28 (AP)—Influential sections of the Mexican press regarded President Roosevelt's speech as the first actual step toward active combat in the war while a Government spokesman said it was "so transcendental that only President Camacho or Foreign Minister Padilla could comment on it."

The President and nearly all Cabinet ministers were out of the City because of the annual mid-year vacation period for Federal employees.

Raul Noriega, Editor of the Government newspaper El Nacional, said the President's proclamation of a state of emergency "fixes the first line of North America's battle. The stage of discussion and useless speeches has ended."

Lifeline to Britain

OTTAWA, May 28 (AP)—Declaring that "the lifeline now stretches from America to Britain," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said after President Roosevelt's address that "Germany will have to draw her own conclusions as to what may be involved through an attempt by force to frustrate delivery from America of munitions and food to Britain."

He said that while it could not be said that the President's speech was a declaration of war by the United States, it was "a clear declaration . . . that war has approached the brink of the Western Hemisphere and that to keep the Western Hemisphere free from the stranglehold of Naziism the declaration of a national emergency by the United States has become necessary."

Danger Spots to U. S. Listed by Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 28

President Roosevelt declared last night that Nazi occupation of Dakar, the Azores, and the Cape Verde Islands would "directly endanger the freedom of the Atlantic and our own physical safety."

Dakar is a French colony on the west coast of Africa 1,620 nautical miles from Natal, Brazil.

The 15 Cape Verde Islands are about 600 nautical miles west of Dakar. The Azores are in the North Atlantic about 2,100 nautical miles from New York. Both groups of islands are owned by Portugal.

(A nautical mile is 1.152 statute miles.)

'Courage to British'

CANBERRA, Australia, May 28—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies said today he considered President Roosevelt's speech as great, noble, momentous, and certain to bring "tremendous courage" to the British.

"I have not the slightest doubt from my experience in America," he said, "that it will command the support of an overwhelming majority of Americans.

"It will certainly bring tremendous courage to the British peoples throughout the world in this the most critical period of the war."

William M. Hughes, Attorney General and Navy Minister, said that "following the sinking of the Bismarck, Hitler must regard this as his blackest day. The speech has come as a sure promise that, though the way is long, to the dark world will come again peace and understanding."

Tokyo Stocks Rise

TOKYO, May 28—Virtually all issues on the Tokyo Stock Market boomed today following President Roosevelt's fireside chat, apparently indicating general belief in financial circles that the speech contained little to upset Japanese-American trade relations.

The market has been uncertain during the past few days, presumably because of anxiety over what the President would say.

Belief seemed to be growing here that his address was intended mainly for domestic consumption, but official comment was not available immediately. There was evidence of relief, however, at the compartive lack of emphasis which the President placed on Far Eastern affairs.

Radio reception of the speech was poor here, with many portions inaudible.

No Censorship Of Press Expected

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Government legal experts said today that although President Roosevelt's proclamation of a full emergency opened the door to control of radio, there was no provision in law for censorship of publications, even in wartime.

Some lawyers conceded that the President might affect the transmission of news through the power to suspend or amend rules and regulations under the Federal Communications Act, but that no direct censorship appeared possible.

The President may suspend the FCC rules applicable to transmission of communications by radio or wire upon proclaiming the existence of "war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States."

He also may demand priority for communications essential to the nation "during the continuance of war in which the United States is engaged." Government legal authorities would not say whether the same end could be accomplished under the "national peril" provision, which would permit the President to take over radio stations or their equipment.

Can It Take It? Army to Find Out

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 28 (AP)—The month-long war rehearsal of 77,000 troops starting next Monday in middle Tennessee is designed to test the Nation's mobilization plan and to discover whether American soldiers of 1941 "can take it," Second Army officers declared today.

Four divisions and a vast number of small units, which will join in mimic war, have completed 13 weeks of training designed to fit rookies for the rigors of modern war.

Selectees and Federalized National Guardsmen, who have not graduated from this 13 weeks of military A, B, C's, will not be allowed to participate, it was announced, because "the Army doesn't consider them tough enough for this maneuver, the most strenuous in United States history."

Even for the seasoned troops, the pace will start comparatively slow, with field exercises sending them against an imaginery enemy the first week. The tempo will reach "blitzkrieg" swiftness by mid-June with the arrival from Fort Benning, Ga., of the second armored division to join in two weeks of mock-war with the troops split into Red and Blue forces. This will be the first test of America's new armored troops.

Congress Is Divided but Support for Roosevelt Policies Is Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—The next word on President Roosevelt's proclamation of a state of national emergency comes from Congress.

No formal ratification is needed. A feature of the President's handling of the situation is that Congress has been, in effect and for the minute at least, by-passed. But congressional reaction is forthcoming. Congressional support is needed for any future major implementation of the President's policy.

There were three distinct reactions in congressional comments today. Advocates of stronger aid to Britain were jubilant; isolationists were bitterly resentful, taking their cue from Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who called the fireside chat "a virtual declaration of war," and a third class seemed relieved that Mr. Roosevelt's speech had, at any rate, cleared the atmosphere of uncertainties and ended an era of doubt and indecision.

The best judgment here is that Mr. Roosevelt will carry Congress with him.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Tennessee termed the speech a very forceful and clear statement of the situation." He added that it would be "very satisfying and encouraging not only to the people in the Western Hemisphere but to the democratic peoples throughout the earth."

Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, an opponent of much of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy, said that the Chief Executive "apparently recognizes that the American people are overwhelmingly opposed to entering the present wars in Europe and Asia." He went on to assert that "the propaganda in his speech which suggests occupation of the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, and Dakar is very disturbing" but that "his intention to defend the Western Hemisphere undoubtedly has the whole approval of the American people provided that he does not go beyond the limits of this hemisphere."

Freedom of the Seas

Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that in "declaring that the United States will assert the freedom of the seas the President acts in harmony with the Neutrality Law." This law, he added, "expressly reserves the right of free commerce on the seas."

Senator Theodore Francis Green (D) of Rhode Island of the Foreign Relations Committee, proposed immediately following the speech that Congress modify the Neutrality Act to "maintain American rights on the seas."

"I think the President was called upon to assert leadership and he has asserted it," Senator Green said. "I think the country as a whole will follow it and Congress will follow the lead of the people."

Other comment:

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa: "It was a superb speech. Every American will be pleased with references to differences of labor and capital, which have been impeding our defense efforts. I think that the question of freedom of the seas and extending our protection for materials to Great Britain involves legislative action."

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, "I think the speech would be a good deal more reassuring to 130,000,000 citizens of this country if he had left out the part about seeing that our supplies reached England. His statement tonight that it is imperative to convoy is almost equal to a declaration of war as far as the Executive is concerned."

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio asserted that the President did "not declare any policy which the country has not been pursuing since the passage of the Lend Lease Bill. The declaration of an unlimited national emergency has no legal effect whatever. The President has no statutory or constitutional authority to declare such an emergency."

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia—"It demonstrates the determination of the President to think the problem through from day to day as the exigencies of the situation are apparent.

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (D) of Maine—"I believe with the President in the freedom of the seas. I indorse his declaration as to the obligations of capital and labor in these emergency times. I approve his denunciation of Hitler's philosophies and purposes. I share his fears as to the consequences to our country of Hitler's defeat of Britain, if that should come about. I agree we must continue aid to Britain. I agree that we must protect ourselves in this hemisphere against aggression.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia—"I am glad that he proclaimed a national emergency. I hope that means that we will protect every dollar's worth of stuff that we send to Great Britain."

Senator Glass Agrees

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia—"I think it was a ringing call to Americans to meet the challenge of the hour. I believe the people will respond with a single mind and voice."

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York—"It was a typical Roosevelt an speech to promote further war hysteria and fear to break down the will of over 80 per cent of the American people who are against involvement in European and Asiatic wars."

Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota—senior minority member of the naval committee—"It sounds to me like an executive declaration of a war policy."

Representative Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas—"A great speech. I think the President again proved his capacity for leadership."

Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota—"It was a typical Roosevelt ian speech in that he took 45 minutes to say nothing that we already did not know."

Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee—"The unlimited emergency lays the foundation for winning our own domestic battle of production."

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Democratic leader—"The President vividly presented the present danger to the Western Hemisphere from attack by Nazi Germany and Japan."

Alf M. Landon, Republican nominee for President in 1936, countered with the comment "it is the end of democratic government in the United States temporarily at least."

Few Phone Calls Made While President Speaks

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—During President Roosevelt's 43-minute speech last night there was only one incoming call on the Associated Press office switchboard in New York.

The operator, who has handled the switchboard for 24 years, said the lone call was the least he had ever taken during a like period.

Philadelphia Set for Battle of Words; Lindbergh, La Guardia Opposite Sides

PHILADELPHIA, May 28 (AP)—This hometown of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitutional Convention today became the scene of a battle of oratory over America's position in the European war.

President Roosevelt's declaration of a full national emergency is expected to keynote tonight's "Save Freedom" rally arranged by Philadelphians as a counter gathering to Charles A. Lindbergh's appearance 24 hours later under sponsorship of the America First Committee.

Both Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York and William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, delayed completion of their addresses until after the President had laid down this Nation's foreign policy.

Mr. Lindbergh appears at the arena May 29 with Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and Kathleen Norris to oppose American intervention in the war.

The Academy of Music refused to let Mr. Lindbergh speak there on the claim he would attract "haters of England and lovers of Germany."

Public Safety Director James H. Malone banned picketing or distribution of opposition leaflets at the rival rallies and said he would have 150 policemen on duty "to prevent public disorder."

Both the Mutual and NBC (blue) Networks will carry addresses of Mr. La Guardia and Mr. Lindbergh which are scheduled for 8:30 p. m. (E. S. T.), on the respective nights.

Warner Declares Legion Backs Roosevelt Stand

PROVO, Utah, May 28 (AP)—Milo J. Warner of Toledo, Ohio, National Commander of the American Legion, said last night President Roosevelt's foreign policy "conforms with everything in which the American Legion believes."

Mr. Warner spoke after listening to President Roosevelt's broadcast address.

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Grip of Politics Closes Tightly Upon Business

The Economic Consequences of the War in the United States
Third of Five Articles

By Harold Fleming
Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The present international emergency has speeded the transfer of control of business policies from private corporation managements to Government officials.

Here again the American economy is following in the footsteps of the German and British economies. The chief contribution of the Nazi regime to economic lore does not lie in its brutal or extra-legal methods, which are characteristic of all revolutions. It lies in the total control of all economic activity which has been achieved by the German Government.

Since Dunkirk the British economy has gone similarly totalitarian; in the past 10 months the pre-Dunkirk British dalliance with half-way measures, "business as usual," reliance on credit control and Keynesian monetary formulas has been replaced by a rigid governmental grasp on British industry, evidenced in recent months by the drastic curtailing of non-defense factory operations, by full-out rationing of civilian supplies, and by the high-handed governmental moving hither and yon of labor, materials, and equipment.

British textile factories employing 70,000 persons, for instance, recently were shut down to release men, women, and equipment for armament, and as a result of this total program British armament output, which until Dunkirk had not reached 1915 levels, is now reported equal, on a per capita basis, to current German efforts.

American economy hardly has begun to approach these armament achievements or to approach paying the price in the form of drastic governmental controls; but nevertheless governmental controls over private business in the United States have been greatly increased, and the trend is fast in this direction, despite all the resistances of American laissez-faire tradition. Just as the American economy in 1917 was remodeled along the lines suggested by the British war economy of that day, so today's American economy is following, though more or less unconsciously, the lines of the new British totalitarian economy.

It seems more felicitous to report that the United States' economy is following British, than to have it following Nazi economic methods, for one simple reason. It has been widely assumed in the United States that a totalitarian economy similar to Naziism is possible only if accompanied by Nazi brutality and suppression of free speech, religious liberty, and other common-law rights of the individual. Recent British achievements seem to say that this is not so. Despite the rapid spread of economic totalitarianism in Britain, the tight little island still enjoys more freedom of speech, right to criticize the government, and personal liberty in general, than was enjoyed there during the World War.

Even before the defense program started, Congress had allowed Government bureaus and officials to penetrate deeply into the traditional fields of corporate policy-making. On all matters except purely technical and engineering problems, Government bureaus acting under more or less stretched Congressional authorization, had been edging into matters of corporation policy. They shared a hand with corporation managements in price policies through activities of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission under the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, the FTC Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, the Miller-Tydings Act, and several others, and through the indirect or potential use of other powers.

They shared a hand with corporation managements in wage and labor policies through the National Labor Relations Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, and several others. They shared a hand with corporation managements in policies affecting capital structure through the Interstate Commerce Act, the Utility Act of 1935, the undivided profits tax, the decisions of the Bureau of Internal Revenue on depreciation, inventory pricing, depletion, and so on.

However, these powers are as nothing compared with those being exercised under the defense program. Washington's power of dictating corporate policies has been multiplied in recent months.

For example on the score of prices: Leon Henderson's Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply recently decided that despite the steel wage increase there should be no steel price increase. The steel industry has complied, as has every other industry to which an official opinion on prices has been handed down from Washington. On the score of wages, the Washington attitude is so well known among corporate managements, that when employees demand a wage increase the effort of management is limited solely to "holding the increase within reason," as an official put it.

On the score of financial policy, it is obvious that Washington holds American industry in the hollow of its hand. If the Defense Commission says that industrial capacity in a particular line is inadequate, corporation management must build new plants or else—. The principal "or else" is that somebody else will build it with Government money. If the Defense Commission or the OPM or OPACS decrees that a certain factory or whole industry must shut down, it has to shut down; there is already no alternative.

This slide of authority into political hands, incidentally, seems to be taking place even in the defense program itself. In the various defense program setups in Washington, the authority of the dollar-a-year men borrowed from various corporate managements seems to be more and more limited to purely technical or engineering matters, while decisions on wages, prices, depreciation, additions, betterments, or shut-downs are more and more concentrated in the hands of men chosen for their political slant rather than for their industrial experience.

There seems no good reason to hope that this trend will be temporary or that it will be reversed after the emergency is over. It was going on before the present emergency started. When the Armistice of 1918 was announced, the heads of the wartime control boards pulled down the tops of their old-fashioned desks and went home, but there is no reason to believe that will happen again.

The present Administration, which was well supported at the polls last fall, never has abandoned any powers. The top men in the control system of 1918 were men who did not believe in permanent Government controls; the top men in today's defense program are men who believe in more Government control not alone as a temporary method but as a permanent policy.

Meantime, Washington's present economic powers are likely to be increased as long as the emergency lasts. The spearhead of this permanent increase in authority appears in the present Office of Production Administration and Civilian Supply. As the defense program cuts further into civilian supplies, this office will come to be making decisions on such matters as, for instance, whether the 20 per cent cut in 1942 automobile production will come proportionately out of the smaller marginal producers, which might put them in the red, or whether they will be shut down completely, as marginal or "redundant" producers are being shut down in Britain. Such shutdowns are determined, of course, so that the limited output can be concentrated in the bigger, lower-cost "nuclear" plants. It may be that the little fellows will get a special dispensation in the form of a smaller production cut to keep them in business.

Problem of Curtailment

The question is likely to come up soon as to how far, both in cutting down of civilian production and in the expanding of armament production, trade associations and interindustrial gentleman's agreements shall be used for guidance.

Under the Madison Oil decision of the Supreme Court last year virtually any kind of industrial agreement affects prices, and if it affects prices it is in restraint of trade, and so a crime.

On the other hand, trade associations can be of great help in such problems as the "farming out" of armament business. And industrial agreements to shut down high-cost marginal plants and concentrate civilian production in the more efficient plants, closely resemble some of the old "trust" arrangements of 30 years ago. But if such things are privately arranged, it is certain that they will have to have the O. K. or imprimatur of Government authority, lest the participants run afoul of the Department of Justice.

In short it seems likely that American industry will emerge from the present situation far more subject to the dictates of Washington on all important policies except those involving purely technical and engineering matters, than it was before the German armies plunged across the Belgian border.

It is a curious thing that the trend is quite different from previous intellectual conjectures. It is not toward Government ownership. It is equally misleading to say either that it is toward a supercapitalism or toward Socialism, for only the shell of capitalist freedom is left intact, and it bears only a shadowy resemblance to the neatly imagined "government ownership of the tools of production" of Karl Marx, Edward Bellamy, or Norman Thomas.

Intimate Message from Washington

'It's No Use Keeping Prices Down Unless You Keep Quality Up'—So Argues Harriet Elliott as More Standardized Living Is Mapped

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

A simpler, more standardized living is being mapped for Americans in conference halls of defense agencies here.

The blueprint is being drawn in the Office of Consumer Adviser Harriet Elliott and will probably go to Congress soon along with Leon Henderson's request for more specific authority to control prices.

It's no use keeping prices down unless you keep quality up, Miss Elliott argues. "A downward spiral in quality, she said recently, "is as bad as an upward spiral in prices."

In the World War, the Government made big strides toward standardizing industrial machines to save time and money in the production of war materials, but it didn't get around to doing anything about consumer goods.

Candy manufacturers boasted that they were "doing their bit" by still putting out a five-cent chocolate bar, but when you took the paper off you found there was a thin rim around the edge and less candy than in pre-war days.

Reports of reduced quality in goods to offset mounting costs in the present emergency are already accumulating in Miss Elliott's office. Outstanding is the memorandum on one cotton textile manufacturer who has taken a few threads out of his cloth to save 10 per cent in costs and in so doing has reduced the strength of the cloth by 70 per cent.

Two Methods of Standardization

There are two ways of standardizing production in the United States. One is to limit the quantity or lines of goods produced. The other is by fixing its quality.

Speaking to the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Atlantic City last week, William L. Batt, OPM Deputy, warned housewives to prepare themselves "to accept a standard of living which may be lacking in the wonderful variety which has characterized our Country and its methods of business."

He went on to point out that a man who goes to market today to buy a simple article like a plow can have his choice of 1,000 kinds of plows, many of which are not very different. "You can buy 3,000 different sizes of collapsible containers such as toothpaste comes in. You have the choice of 2,000 different kinds of axes. But by simplification of design and style and packaging, it may well be," he told the women, "that just as satisfactory goods for essential civilian needs will be available."

Around Miss Elliott's office there is increasing talk about the growing need for legislative authority not only to limit the number of lines a manufacturer makes and a store carries but to make sure the items produced will not give the consumer poor service.

If Congress approves, the housewife who now goes into a store to buy a blanket and finds herself confronted with 70 different lines, may in the future be able to choose from only seven, but she will if she's interested enough to study it, have a chart or label telling her just how much wool each contains, whether it is virgin or reworked, and how closely woven.

Takes on New Significance

The campaign for grading and informative labeling is not new, but as officials in Miss Elliott's office point out, it takes on new significance, now that prices are going up and there is danger of quality being reduced. Grading has been demanded for some time by such articulate consumer groups as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women, and the American Home Economics Association.

Spokesmen for manufacturers and retailers in the Capital indicate there would be considerable opposition in industry to Government standardization of quality. They are generally willing to reduce the variety of goods carried, in fact have already been doing this to some extent through the non-Governmental American Standards Association, but Government attempts at quality maintenance, they assert, would raise the price to the consumer because of the high cost of enforcement.

In the food field, minimum quality standards of cleanliness and safety are already set by the Food and Drug Administration. The men and women in the Government described by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt as "career consumers" are recommending that these standards be expanded to cover other quality levels and to other items in the consumer budget. They would extend and speed up the grading and inspection services of the Agricultural Marketing Service and make the findings of the U. S. Bureau of Standards available to the general public. At present the latter makes tests chiefly for the Government and on occasion for private firms.

Consumer advisers are quite aware that their attempts at simplification will bring cries of "regimentation" but they insist that standardization will never be carried to extremes in the United States as it is in dictator countries. Many Americans, especially housewives, they predict, will be happy to be rid of some of the complexity and diversification of modern day living, especially if the sacrifice makes the Nation's defenses stronger. **Mary Hornaday**

Shipworkers on West Coast Heed Warning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Settlement of San Francisco's $500,000,000 national defense strike moved definitely closer today as a result of President Roosevelt's warning that labor difficulties must be submitted to the Government's new conciliation and mediation machinery.

Harry S. Hook, business agent of the local Machinists' Union now on strike against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, today promised the Senate Committee investigating national defense that he would return to San Francisco prepared to recommend acceptance of arbitration proposals.

Mr. Hook's promise came after Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York had pointed out that the Government was determined that the strike should end, that the Bethlehem Company had agreed to all proposals but that for a closed shop and that Mr. Hook himself had said that the closed shop was not a "paramount issue" with the Union.

It is believed that Mr. Hook, who was instrumental in inducing the local unit of the International Association of Machinists, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, to go out on strike, will also have sufficient authority with the strikers to induce them to return to the work of building badly-needed ships for the United States.

In yesterday's appearance before the committee, William Green, President of the A. F. of L., had branded the strike as an "outlaw" and attributed it to "sinister" influences on the west coast.

He was contradicted by Harvey Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists, who said that the strike was justified in that Bethlehem had refused to sign the "master" agreement recently drawn up to stabilize shipbuilding conditions on the west coast.

During Mr. Hook's apeparance in the witness chair, Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico charged the Bethlehem Company with "trying to break your Union" but warned the Union official that the strike was playing into Bethlehem's hands and that it was harming the Union to a serious degree.

"It's pretty squarely up to your organization to go back to work," Senator Hatch said. "The delay may cost American lives later on."

The Senator then read a letter from a local of the A. F. of L.'s Master Mates and Pilots of America Union promising to carry American goods wherever the Government decides is necessary and wherever they do the most good in the struggle against totalitarianism. The local, which represents over 2,000 deck officers, said that it fully recognized the perils of taking goods into danger zones but was prepared to risk it for democracy.

Meanwhile, other Labor developments found R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organiations, telling a Senate Education and Labor Subcommittee that "another battle" will be necessary before the Union secures a "fair agreement" with the Ford Motor Company despite its overwhelming victory in last week's National Labor Relations Board election.

Speaking in opposition to a bill calling for a compulsody "cooling off" period before a strike is called, Mr. Thomas said that "the U. A. W. and the Ford workers have been cooling off for four years and we are still no nearer fair labor relations in the plants of that Company.

"Last week we overwhelmingly won Labor Board elections in two major Ford plants. Our members are still no nearer enjoying the rights guaranteed them under the Wagner Act."

Nutrition Conference Urges Changes in Eating Habits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Far-reaching changes in American eating habits were recommended here today by the National Nutrition Conference, with special emphasis placed on good food for defense workers.

Community feeding, inclusion of adequate restaurant facilities in defense contracts, and extension of the Federal food stamp plan to low-income defense workers were advanced in a report drawn up by the Conference for President Roosevelt.

"Supplemental feeding in factories should be practiced wherever it is found that the diets of defense workers are not fully adequate," the Conference recommended.

The possibility of communal feeding also was mentioned in the report of another Conference section which called attention to the poor quality of many meals eaten outside the home in the United States.

"Meals eaten by children receiving school lunches, by youth in boarding schools, colleges, and universities, by the unfortunate in public and private institutions, by city dwellers who at least lunch downtown, and by the traveling public if placed end to end would stretch into miles of frequently uninteresting viands," this section reported.

Experiments Proposed

The Conference recommended that those responsible for group feeding be urged to experiment with the use of such products as dried and evaporated milk, frozen and dried eggs, soy bean and peanut products as a means of "increasing food value without increased cost."

Other steps proposed toward giving Americans better food simultaneously as they begin to feed hungry, Nazi-resisting nations of Europe included:

Fuller information about the quality of foods to be made available at the corner grocery so consumers can spend their incomes more wisely.

Exemption from selective service of technically trained men essential in the production of processed foods.

Defense priorities to the food-processing industry for essential material and supplies.

Exemption from taxation of incomes insufficient to provide adequate food.

Tax Elimination

Elimination of sales and other excise taxes on food and other necessaries of living of low-income groups.

Extension of Government services to the farmer to insure adequate food for persons living on farms.

Extension of the Social Security Act to domestic and agricultural workers.

Provision of more information on food labels in simple standard terms needed to identify and compare quality and quantity of contents beyond that required by present Federal law.

Establishment of special-type markets for perishable foods to handle low-cost surplus perishables that otherwise might be wasted.

Development of consumer co-operatives as a means of helping low-income families and producers' co-operatives as a method of decreasing marketing costs.

Repeal of price-fixing legislation, internal trade barriers, and other methods that increase food prices unjustifiably.

Extension of food education in the schools.

The Conference came to an end with a summary delivered by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on "What this Conference means to every American."

Olson Asks Federal Probe Of Rise in Oil Prices

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Gov. Albert L. Olson has asked a Federal investigation of what he termed an "unwarranted" increase in crude oil and gasoline prices by west coast producers. He made his request May 27 in telegrams to President Roosevelt and Leon Henderson, Director of the Office of Price Administration.

The Governor reported a 25 per cent crude oil price increase within a month and urged Mr. Henderson to peg prices of petroleum and natural gas products "at reasonable figures" pending an investigation.

Hamilton Fish Ordered To Train With Reserve

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, a frequent critic of Administration policies, was ordered yesterday to active duty by the Army as a Colonel in the specialist reserve for four weeks of training.

He was ordered to report at Fort Bragg, N. C., July 1 to serve until July 28.

New York Merchants Co-operate In Urging 'Buy Something British'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Quantities of British woolens, china, leather and toilet articles went on display here May 26 as shops big and small opened "Buy Something British" Week under the sponsorship of the New York Committee to Aid Britain by Reciprocal Trade.

The campaign, it was stressed, is aimed at helping the British build up dollar exchange with which to buy American farm and factory supplies that could not be obtained under the Lend-Lease Act. No threat to American labor or manufacturers was seen, as the goods imported are largely non-competitive.

Newbold Morris, President of the City Council and Honorary Chairman of the Committee, emphasized that the campaign was designed to urge Americans to "Buy Something British" and not to "Buy British." He said that every dollar paid for British goods remained in the United States and would go back into American farms and factories from which Britain was buying essential commodities not covered in the Lend-Lease Act.

Three thousand retailers have joined the campaign. They are well armed with posters and British goods and will vie with one another throughout the week in a competition for the best window displays of British goods.

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Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Current Art Exhibitions

'Grand Illusion' Returning; 'Blood and Sand' for Met

Among the films announced for this week will be a revival program, coming Thursday to the Fine Arts. Two films will be shown, "Grand Illusion" and "Harvest," both of which have been seen previously at the same theater. The cast of "Grand Illusion" includes Jean Gabin, Eric Von Stroheim, Pierre Fresnay, Dita Parlo, and Dalio. The players in "Harvest" include Gabriel Gabrio, Edouard Delmont, Fernandel, Orane Demazis, Le Vignan, Rollan, Henri Poupon, Odette Roger, and Paul Dullac.

Blasco Ibanez Film

Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, and Rita Hayworth head the cast for "Blood and Sand," film from the Blasco-Ibanez novel, coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. Rouben Mamoulian directed the production. much of which was filmed in Mexico. Mr. Power has the role of the bull-fighter and Miss Darnell is the wife whom he deserted. In the supporting cast are Nazimova, Lynn Bari, Anthony Quinn, Laird Cregar, and J. Carrol Naish.

The companion feature, "The Cowboy and the Blonde," is described as a romantic comedy, featuring Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery, with Alan Mowbray, John Miljan, and Robert Conway in supporting roles.

"I Wanted Wings"

The double bill now at the Metropolitan will be transferred Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. The two films are "I Wanted Wings," aviation story starring Ray Milland, William Holden, Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake, and Constance Moore, and "A Shot in the Dark," mystery melodrama with William Lundigan, Nan Wynn, and Ricardo Cortez among the players.

New Dietrich Film

In "The Flame of New Orleans," which comes Thursday to the Keith Memorial, Marlene Dietrich has the principal role as an adventuress in mid-nineteenth century New Orleans. Roland Young, Bruce Cabot, Andy Devine, Mischa Auer, Theresa Harris, Laura Hope Crews, and Melville Cooper are among those in the cast.

The companion feature, "Too Many Blondes," is described as a story of a radio trio. Rudy Vallee, Helen Parrish, Jerome Cowan, and Lon Chaney, Jr., are among the players.

Powell and Miss Loy

William Powell and Myrna Loy will be seen on the screen at the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday in "Love Crazy," a farce directed by Jack Conway. Among the players are Gail Patrick, Jack Carson, Florence Bates, Sidney Blackmer, Sig Rumann, Vladimir Sokoloff, Donald MacBride, and Sara Haden.

The companion feature will be "Rage in Heaven," with Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman in the leading roles. The story is about a man who is said to be suffering from paranoia. Among the players are George Sanders, Lucile Watson, Oscar Homolka, and Philip Merivale.

Vaudeville and Films

"Paper Bullets," mystery film, with Hal LaRue and Joan Woodbury, and "The Gay Vagabond," story of mixed identities, with Roscoe Karns, Ruth Donnelly, Ernest Truex, Lynn Merrick, and Margaret Hamilton in the cast, will be shown at the Keith Boston starting Thursday. On the stage will be Count Berni Vici and his show, "Pan Americana."

English Melodramas

Starting Friday the Civic Repertory will be showing "Night Train," with Margaret Lockwood and Rex Harrison, and "The Girl in the News," with Miss Lockwood, Barry K. Barnes, and Emlyn Williams. Both films were made in England under the direction of Carol Reed.

'Citizen Kane' Continues

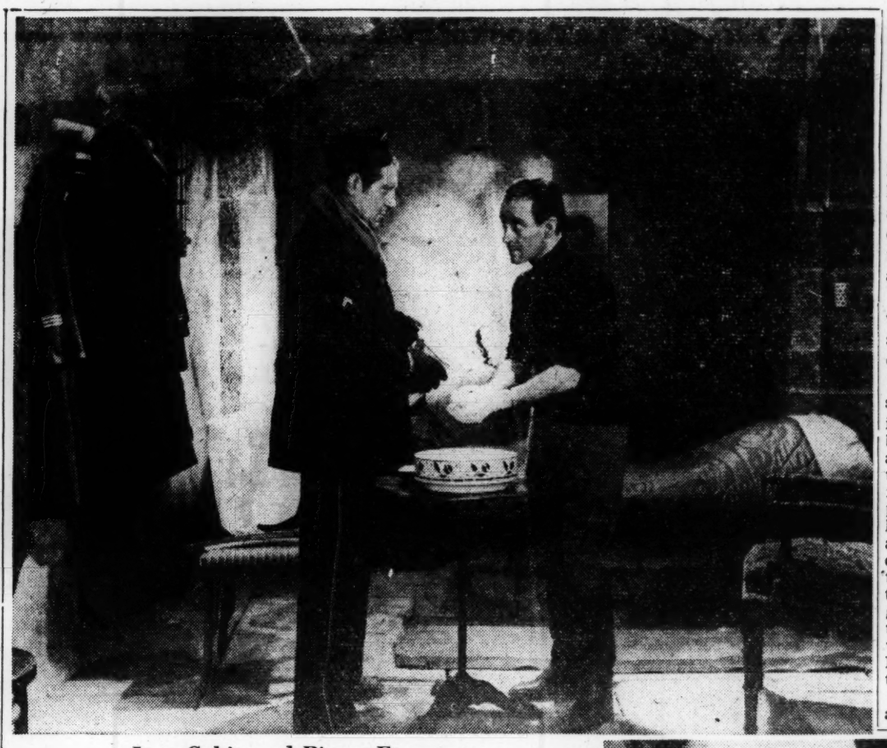
At the Majestic Orson Welles' production, "Citizen Kane," is now in its second week and will begin a third week Monday.

At South Station

"Growing Up," a film biography of the Dionne children, will head the new bill starting Friday at the South Station Theater. Other items on the program will include a Lowell Thomas travel film to Cairo, another travel film on Connecticut, Mickey Mouse cartoon, Marie Greene & Band, musical comedy with Maxine Gray, Ed Kennedy comedy, and newsreels.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week, the films at the Exeter will include "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," with Mickey Rooney, and "Dead Men Tell," with Sidney Toler as Charlie Chan.



Jean Gabin and Pierre Fresnay
In "Grand Illusion," returning Thursday to the Fine Arts.

'Meet the People' From West

When "Meet the People" opened at the Shubert Theater Monday, it was almost a year and a half since this youthful musical revue made its debut in a little Hollywood theater.

The show ran for almost 40 weeks in Hollywood; another eight in San Francisco; 12 in Chicago; and has just completed a run of five months on Broadway. One of the very few musical revues to start on the coast rather than on Broadway, its reputation preceded its eastward.

"Meet the People" originated among a Hollywood group of young actors and actresses who could not get the opportunity they wanted in the movies, so they got together and evolved a revue. It wasn't as simple as all this, of course, for there were problems of finance, material, theater and all the other details of a theatrical venture. But the management was in the hands of a determined group, and with material contributed by Hollywood writers and money raised by various means, "Meet the People" opened on Christmas night, 1939. A week later the show was moved to a larger theater.

When it was decided to tour the original company, a second aggregation was installed in Hollywood. The original "Meet the People" traveled across the continent—with stops at San Francisco, Denver, and Chicago, and exactly a year after its debut arrived on Broadway.

Tonight at the Pops

"Calling All Workers" ..... Eric Coates
Overture to "Zampa" ..... Herold
"Spring," for String Orchestra .. Grieg
Procession of Bacchus, from the Ballet "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Ballett Suite ..... Rameau-Mottl
Danse ..... Debussy-Ravel
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
"Briar Rose" Waltz, from "Sleeping Beauty" ..... Tchaikovsky
Jazz Pizzicato ..... Anderson
American Patrol ..... Meacham

Film Plays and Players

Robert Benchley, humorist, critic, and actor, has been assigned to an important role in "You'll Never Get Rich," Columbia's forthcoming Cole Porter musical starring Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. Other additions to the cast, now working under Sidney Lanfield's direction, are Janet Blair, Sunny O'Dea, Martha Tilton, and Jay St. Germaine.

Columbia announces an expanded short subjects program and four serials for 1941-42. The company plans to make 104 single-reel subjects, 30 two-reel comedies, and six "International Forums."

"Out of the Fog" is announced as its most important June release by Warners. Ida Lupino, John Garfield, Eddie Albert, and Thomas Mitchell head the cast. Other Warner issues for June include "Underground," "Shining Victory," "Devil Dogs of the Air," a re-issue, and "Passage from Hong Kong."

Tyrone Power and Alla Nazimova
In "Blood and Sand," coming to the Metropolitan

Work of Käthe Kollwitz On Display at Print Shop

By Dorothy Adlow

The exhibition of prints by Käthe Kollwitz, currently on view at Holman's Print Shop, is more than an additional item on the art calendar. Included are lithographs, woodcuts, and etchings made over a period of nearly 50 years.

Käthe Kollwitz was the first woman to be elected to the Prussian Academy, of which she was director of graphic arts from 1928-1933. Her pictures have the least studio quality of any modern artist. While every contemporary has been buffeted about in the changes and fashions of modern art practice, Käthe Kollwitz has remained independent, touched only by the plight of human beings faced by hunger, war, and desolation. She admired Hogarth as a young student. Artistically she is closer kin to Hogarth, Rembrandt, Daumier than she is to the artists of her own generation. And if we wish to trace the genealogy farther back, we may mention Holbein's "Danse Macabre," and farther back still, the "Laöcoon."

Käthe Kollwitz would be called a "social painter" in present day classification. And that she is, for she has a thesis; she pleads in her pictures for amelioration. She strives to help the poor by revealing their privations in the most graphic manner. She uses none of the tricks of modern painters, none of the distortions or violences in technique. She is intensely naturalistic. Something deeply honest and unaffected in her method strikes home, making pictures by many modern social painters seemed theatrical and unfelt by comparison. She has lived among the people portrayed, and their experiences are familiar to her. It is that deep personal understanding which she makes her depictions so authentic, and which prompted Romain Rolland to say of her, "This woman with her great heart has taken the people into her mothering arms with somber and tender pity."

In the early prints she used the etched line, heightened sometimes with aquatint. Of these there are shown prints of "The Weavers" series, inspired by the Hauptmann tragedy. We are reminded of Ilya Repin's "Burlaki," better known as "The Volga Boatmen." The prints entitled "Conspiracy" are dramatic, showing the dark retreats where revolts are hatched. There are prints which have been vehemently delineated on the woodblock.

With the passage of years the artist knows better how to economize, how to say more with less expenditure. She prefers lithography, in which she choses to suggest an idea, rather than define it. Her pictures become more and more the essence of feeling, less and less physical form and substance. It is graphic art, poetry, drama, and wailing song, all fused. Though darkness masks the world she depicts, there is also something which is lacking in the polished pessimism of her surrealist contemporaries—an affirmation of lasting values.

Included are many of the artist's self-portraits.

Boris

Howard Goding

Pops soloist, Saturday evening, in Liszt's First Concerto for Piano, in E flat.

Berkshire Music Center

More than 700 applications for enrollment have been received for the Berkshire Music Center, the school directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and sponsored by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The Center, instituted last summer, will hold its second session at Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts, from July 7 through Aug. 17, its term to include the three weeks of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival.

Applications have come to the Office of the Center at Symphony Hall, Boston, from points far and near, including 38 states, Washington, D. C.; Canada, Scotland, and Switzerland. One hundred music schools are represented, and more than 150 colleges and universities.

Since the enrollment must be limited to about 350, the acceptances will be necessarily selective. The selection has been almost completed for the specialized departments. Dr. Koussevitzky has chosen six active members for his conducting class, in which, however, there will be an additional number of auditors. The Advanced Orchestra, instructed by principal members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will be limited to 85 players, and for this the personnel is now virtually decided. The same is true of the classes in choral conducting under G. Wallace Woodworth and Hugh Ross, the department of chamber music under Gregor Piatigorsky, the classes in composition under Paul Hindemith and Aaron Copland, and the class in opera under Dr. Herbert Graf.

A limited number can still be accepted for the largest department of the Music Center, which is called the department of music and culture, and is designed for music students, college students, teachers and amateurs.

The Berkshire Music Center has been presented with scholarships from several music schools of the United States: the Curtis Institute of Music, in Philadelphia; the Academy of Vocal Arts of the same city; the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York; the Juilliard Schol of Music in New York, and the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. Additional scholarship funds have been provided by ASCAP, the Rhode Island Federation of Music Clubs, and by a number of individual donors. Further scholarships have been made possible by the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation toward the general support of the Center.

Two new buildings, under construction at Tanglewood, will be opened in July for the uses of the school. Both were designed by Eliel Saarinen, the eminent Finnish architect. The new theater-concert hall, seating about 1,200, will be suitable for the rehearsals and performances of the opera department and the student orchestras, and a chamber music hall with a capacity of about 400 will be used for classes, lectures, rehearsals, and concerts. Four separate small studios provide additional practice and rehearsal space.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial— "The Man Who Came to Dinner," starring Alexander Woollcott. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.
Shubert— "Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henny Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall— Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.
Jordan Hall— "Pagliacci," presented by the American Youth Opera Association. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater— "Proud Valley." Paul Robeson and Bob Hope. 2:05, 3:55, 5:50, 7:45, 9:40. Bob Hope in "Watch the Birdie." 1:40, 3:30, 5:25, 7:15, 9:15.
Exeter— "Topper Returns," Roland Young and Joan Blondell. 2, 5, 8:10. "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.
Fenway— "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 11:30 a. m.; 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 1:35, 4:55, 8:45.
Fine Arts— "Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.
Keith Memorial— "Repent at Leisure," Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. "American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 9:55 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.
Kenmore— "Next Time We Love," James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 1:10, 4:35, 8.
Majestic— "Citizen Kane," starring Orson Welles. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 3 and 8.
Metropolitan— "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Constance Moore. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:05. "A Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.
Modern— "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:55. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.
Orpheum— "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:40. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.
Paramount— "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:25, 9. "Strange Alibi." Arthur Kennedy. 9:05 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:35.
RKO-Boston— "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Kay Francis and Brian Aherne. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.
Scollay— "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 9:50. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
South Station Theater— "40 Minute Special," "Sports," "Hollywood's Picture People," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State— "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.
Strand, Huntington Avenue— "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "The Gay Caballero." Cesar Romero. Continuous 1-11.
Telepix— "Father Hubbard in Alaska." "New York's Foreign Quarters." Eddie Foy, Jr. "River Ganges." "The Constitution," cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest.
Trans-Lux— "Voice in the Dark." Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard. 11:05 a. m., 1:58, 4:45, 7:34, 10:07. "Great Guy." James Cagney. 9:38 a. m., 12:31, 3:24, 6:07, 8:50.
Tremont— "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Footsteps in the Dark." 9, 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10.
Uptown— "The Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard. "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Flight From Destiny." J. Lynn "Diamond Frontier." 2. Continuous 6:45-11.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Rebecca." Joan Fontaine, Judith Anderson and Laurence Olivier. "The Great Mr. Nobody." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:50 and 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:35, 6:45, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Vivacious Lady." Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1:50, 4:59, 8:09. "Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. 3:39, 6:48, 9:57.
Cleveland Circle: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Shadows on the Stairs," F. Inescourt. 1:45 and 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers. "Ride on Vaquero." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Murder Among Friends." Marjorie Weaver and John Hubbard. 2 and 7:45.
University: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis." 2:45, 6, 9:25. "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler.
Dorchester: "Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter. "Flying Wild." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. 3, 9:15. "Dead Men Tell." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. 3:04, 8:23. "Knockout." 1:54, 6:45, 10:05.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Nice Girl." Deanna Durbin. "Man Who Lost Himself." Kay Francis and Brian Aherne. 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "So Ends Our Night." 3:01, 9:01. "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 1:33, 7:33.
Park: "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone. "Face Behind the Mask." 1:45 and 7:45.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Nice Girl." Deanna Durbin. 3:13, 9:28. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan, Lynn Bari. 1:55, 5:02, 8:39.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 2:30, 8:15. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 3:55, 9:40.
LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. "Bowery Boy." Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
MALDEN—Granada: "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:40, 4:49, 7:58. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. 2:53, 6:02, 9:11.
Mystic: "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy. 1:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Scarface." Paul Muni. 3:15, 8:15.
Maplewood: "Of Mice and Men." Burgess Meredith and Betty Field. "Slightly Tempted." 1:45 and 7:45.
Orpheum: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Ride on, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 2:05, 7, 10. "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:15, 8:30.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Knockout."
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Flight From Destiny." Thomas Mitchell. "Melody for Three." 1:30 and 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy. 3:40, 9:40. "I Was a Spy." Madeleine Carroll. 2 and 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Road to Zanzibar." Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, and Dorothy Lamour. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." 2 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Great L." Bette Davis and George Brent. "Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. "Shadows on the Stairs." F. Inescourt.
Strand: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler.
REVERE—Boulevard: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Man Made Monster." 2 and 8.
Revere: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Man Made Monster. 2 and 8.
SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Too Many Girls." Richard Carlson and Lucille Ball. "Youth Will Be Served." Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Play Girl." Kay Francis. 2 and 8.
Central: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Trail of the Vigilantes." "Always a Bride." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 2 and 8.
SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "Where Did You Get That Girl." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "One Night in the Tropics." Abbott and Costello. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Knockout." 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy. "Scarface." Paul Muni. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. "Fugitive From a Prison Camp." Jack Holt. 1:45 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. "Meet Boston Blackie." Chester Morris. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sunday.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2 and 7:45.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Doctor Takes a Wife." Loretta Young and Ray Milland. "Military Academy." Tommy Kelly and Jackie Searle. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 3:39, 7:59. "Life With Henry." Jackie Cooper. 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Jennie Q. Jones Finds Glamor At Waikiki

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I never liked my name," Jennie Q. Jones said to me the other day, "until I went to Hawaii."

I couldn't see the connection. In the first place, I couldn't see anything the matter with "Jennie Q. Jones." In the second place, I couldn't see why going to Hawaii should make Jennie feel any different about her name, but here's how Jennie explained it to me.

First, Jennie told me nothing really romantic could happen to a girl with a name like hers, and that nothing ever had, until . . .

One morning, Jennie was taking dictation, but her eyes looked over the top of her boss's head, through a window that faced west over Manhattan's rain-soaked towers. She didn't see the rain-soaked towers. What she saw were palm trees, white surf curling on warm sands, and a bright sun shining.

"You need a vacation, Miss Jones," her boss said. "How about Hawaii?"

The interruption to her thoughts, the relevancy of her boss's suggestion, and the consciousness that she'd been daydreaming on the job, left her almost speechless. All she could say was:

"But that's so far."

"You can be in San Francisco three days after you leave Grand Central Station on the streamliner. Then, it's only four and a half days to Honolulu. You can come and go within fifteen days, so by leaving Friday night . . . but I've got it! Why not fly?"

And Off She Went!

So, that's how Jennie found herself stepping aboard a big stratoliner over in Newark after dinner a few evenings later. Of course, it was going to cost her a bit more to go this way. Ordinarily, a transcontinental trip would have suggested one of those big streamlined busses that travel almost as fast as the train, and a lot cheaper. But she'd skipped last year's vacation, and had some extra dollars. She was glad now she hadn't spent that money for the darling outfit that had made her fingers itch when she saw it at Lord & Taylor's. Those extra dollars were making something for her that was extra extra . . . four or five whole days in Hawaii!

The next morning, she was breakfasting in San Francisco! Miracle of this modern age, and Jennie Q. Jones a part of it!

Four Wonderful Days

Then came four and a half days of dream-life at sea. Splashing in the big outdoor pool, all kinds of sports the whole sunny day, dining like a queen on food for a queen, dancing, strolls on the deck under a sky dusted with a Tiffany assortment of stars, and then Honolulu! Her dream island!

Those boatloads of happy people, all about the ship, they were real, too. So were the flowers, the music, the Royal Hawaiian Band playing for her special benefit, the leis about her neck as she walked down the gangplank, the flowers she couldn't help stepping on, the avenue of flowers bright as the smiles of these cordial people . . . all were real.

Jennie learned why people love Waikiki. She rode the rollers in an outrigger. She motored to the Pali, and looked down on the loveliest panorama of mountains, sea, and sky in all the world. Evenings, she danced under the stars, chiefly with a young aviator from Hickam Field. She listened to Island singers and musicians, she saw the hula in its true Island majesty.

Days were a joy, shopping in Honolulu's fascinating shops. Even her limited budget permitted buying some of the most fetching beachwear she had ever seen. Then there were lovely prints, with a Polynesian motif running through them. She visited the Bishop Museum, and drifted back through centuries of Polynesia's epic written across the Pacific. But always, the late afternoon found her at Waikiki, for there was the center of gaiety; and she went to sleep, leaving the stars to keep vigil till the dawn of the next fun-filled day.

Everyone Was Friendly

One thing that made even this bright Island brighter was the warm cordiality of the people. She never made so many friends, or such jolly ones. She never met people so bent on making everybody as happy as they themselves were. They wanted to make her feel like a "kamaaina," an old-timer, one of themselves. Jennie Q. Jones, a kamaaina in Hawaii! The thought brought a thrill and a pang. Tomorrow she must leave.

The ship was leaving. The lacing of streamers was breaking. The Royal Hawaiian Band was playing "Aloha." Everybody was shouting "Aloha," and they meant "come back soon, we want you, you will." And she knew she would. She knew it as she threw her lei into the water as they passed Diamond Head. The old Hawaiian legend said she'd come back if someone picked up her lei. Someone would, maybe the young aviator from Hickam Field.

Back in the office, Jennie looked over the boss's head, over the rain-soaked towers. She saw again those palms, and that beach, and that surf, that sunny blue sky.

"Thinking of Hawaii, Miss Jones?"

"Partly," said Jennie, "but mostly, I was thinking what lovely things can happen to a girl with a name like Jennie Q. Jones."

S. Y.

Pan Pacific Press Photos

When the American missionaries landed in Hawaii in 1820, Mother Hubbards were then in vogue. Hawaiian women copied them, and down through the years, the style has lived on until these modern "Holokus" are worn in Hawaii for informal afternoon or formal evening wear. Their fullness makes them cool and comfortable, and their vivid colors blend with the Island atmosphere.

Top center—Like other sub-tropic areas of the United States, Hawaii's surroundings lend atmosphere to Island homes. Here is a glimpse of the gardens of the Lester McCoy estate at Diamond Head, Honolulu.

Below—Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, of New York and Hawaii, relax on their comfortable "hikiee" (Hawaiian for "sofa") after a game of tennis at their home in Honolulu. The Vanderbilts are among the prominent mainland families who have adopted Uncle Sam's Territory of Hawaii as their home.

Long remembered will be the delightful day these visitors spent sailing on the placid waters of Pearl Harbor with Duke Kahanamoku, America's great Hawaiian swimmer. Pearl Harbor is Uncle Sam's mightiest naval base, but it also offers yachtsmen in Hawaii excellent sailing like this.

Honolulu Holds Many Thrills For Young Navy Wife

The following letter home was written by the wife of an officer in the United States Navy.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our life has been unimaginably complicated ever since we left Annapolis. To begin with, we had no idea that we should be coming out here to Honolulu. Even after we heard that the fleet was to remain in Hawaii, we thought that Peter's ship would return for her regular scheduled overhaul—three months in Bremerton Navy Yard, near Seattle. You can imagine our consternation upon hearing that the overhaul would take place in Pearl Harbor instead!

All of my summer clothes and Peter's white uniforms were packed up with the furniture, and in our trunks were all the now useless blue uniforms and the silver tea set, which, in a moment of aberration I had put in, thinking it would lend a touch of elegance to the workman's cottage we should probably have to live in in Bremerton.

Awaiting Word to Follow

How forlorn I felt the night that Peter sailed, I leave you to imagine. The temptation to sell the car and take the next train for home was very strong indeed, but I knew that if I did that, I'd never get together enough money to take the three of us—the twins and I—from the East Coast to Honolulu if Peter sent for us. So I went to Coronado—to wait!

From a welter of emotion and ennui, I was rescued by Peter's telephone call telling me to take the next boat. The unutterable delight of seeing Peter and the Paradise of the Pacific simultaneously induced in me a sort of blissful ecstasy.

The Arrival at Honolulu

Never, never shall I forget my first day on the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. Peter came out in the "welcome boat" to meet the ship with an armful of leis; the Royal Hawaiian Band played as we came alongside the dock; hordes of people we knew were there to meet us.

It was almost impossible to believe, in the midst of so much beauty and fragrance and gaiety, that in other parts of the world people were terrified and cold and starving—and that bombs were falling on London.

We spent several weeks in a funny old hotel—one that was not very gay but which was quite respectable and very cheap. Finally we found a little house, not too far from the twins' school. They go to Panahoa, a marvelous school which was founded 100 years ago by missionaries. The twins are thrilled almost beyond words with everything. They go off to school barefooted and with red hibiscus blossoms stuck into their pigtails.

I have lost my heart to this lovely green island. Everything is beautiful, and everything smells sweet. I was prepared for the sharp silver of the palm trees in the moonlight and for the blue, aquamarine and sapphire of the sea. But what took my breath away were the wild, romantic landscapes on the other side of the island—towering, jagged mountains with the sea seething beneath them.

Days Full of Contrasts

The life we lead out here is not at all in tune with our surroundings. The ships are out at sea for days and weeks on end. Our husbands, when they do come in, are tired and nervous. Think of the weight of responsibility which lies on men who must navigate a darkened ship among other darkened ships night after night through complicated maneuvers—a ship worth $80,000,000 with 2,000 men on board! They are all simply magnificent, officers and men too. When one considers that they are working and living under wartime conditions, with all the strain and discomfort of war but without the stimulus and excitement and fervor which it induces, it is difficult to see how they can be so cheerful and efficient.

We are surrounded by dramatic contrasts; perhaps it is the thought that these islands are a fortress—"the spearhead of our defense in the Pacific"—that makes one so keenly aware of their beauty. Perhaps the background of green mountains and coral beaches and flowers everywhere makes the great battleships look more grim, the slim destroyers more deadly than they would otherwise seem.

Her Officer Sails Again!

And now for the big news. I've saved it for the last. Peter's ship has been ordered to the Asiatic station. I try to be very cheery and tell myself how much better off I am than all those poor English wives who may never see their husbands again; but the thought of a long separation appalls me none the less. No women and children can go to the Orient. So what shall I do—go home or stay here?

I think I shall stay here. We are comfortable in our little house. The twins are more than happy; and I can sustain myself, as I sit under a Banyan tree knitting for the British War Relief, with the hope that the ship may come back here for a visit.

The ideal Naval officer's wife in these days should come equipped with one of those miraculous two-suitcase wardrobes one sees in fashion magazines—whose possessor is always perfectly attired on a moment's notice for any occasion in any climate. And she should have a sort of rubber heart, especially designed to stand suspense, shock, and disappointment.

Catherine

Sailing Into Honolulu's Harbor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I love a harbor. There's something about slipping into a harbor that's too thrilling to catch hold of and set down in words. I never felt this so poignantly as I did recently.

For four-and-a-half days our great liner had been knifing through seas that looked like liquid turquoise glass, heading into sunsets that splashed unforgettable golds and scarlets across my memory. But now, pointing a green-gloved finger into the blue sky, was Koko Head, that extinct volcano that gives first greeting from the Island of Oahu. There was the first go-signal to what lies ahead. Of course, I was on deck. I didn't want to miss anything. I was so busy watching the island floating towards the ship that we were rounding Diamond Head before I knew it. There was Honolulu! Over my ruff of leis I was looking on its spread of coral buildings, white, pink, and green. There was Waikiki. You couldn't miss its blue cape, with its ermine trimming where the surf breaks. There was the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. There was the Moana, where Stevenson sat under his beloved banyan tree.

A Hearty Welcome

Now here they came! First, several small tugs, then motorboats, speedboats! Boatloads of flowers! There were people under those flowers! Had the whole Island come out to welcome us? Well, just about.

The ship slowed down. Somewhere, a hatchway was opened, and the Islanders began climbing on board. They brought their laughter with them and those flower garlands they call leis. I never saw such happy people, and so many in one place. The air was full of laughter.

What was that? I was imagining I had been translated to some happy planet, up among the stars that trail across these tropic nights. But no. There was the Stars and Stripes! It was waving from Aloha Tower. I realized this was still the good old U. S. A. And the practical thought intruded that there would be no bother about customs here.

Suddenly, a girl screamed! People rushed to the rail. Down there in the water, the head of a brown-skinned Hawaiian boy bobbed above the surface. He was holding up a silver coin just retrieved. Other brown otters dived from launches and soon the water was a-churn all about the ship.

Greeted by Royal Band

Now, 500 yards off the dock, the voice of the land came to me—in music, of course. It was the Royal Hawaiian Band. They were playing "Aloha Oe." Who in the world doesn't know it, and love it? It was written by an island queen, and some of the members of that white uniformed band once played for her and the king, when Hawaii was a monarchy.

When a ship comes in, the town turns out. These people know how to make you feel at home.

H. S. B.

You'll Pack Your Trunk With Gay Informal Clothes—for Hawaii

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Speaking of clothes (and who doesn't?), you don't have to have an Uncle Croesus (and who has?) to be smart (and who isn't?) in Paradise . . . that other tri-syllable for Hawaii. Dollars are not the root of Island chic. Taste is what it takes, and that means what "tastes" best to you sartorially. Which is a way of saying, you wear exactly what suits your mood. It's an Island custom, and you'll love it.

Applied specifically to packing for the voyage, this means that the dimension of a small trunk will hold all you need for a jolly good time that has no dimensions. This is an economical and convenient fact. It enables you to match every moment of going and staying with a minimum outlay of cash and bother.

You Need Informal Clothes

For instance, a simple suit of wool or tweed streamlines your going away. Then sports take a hand. Reduced to one, two, three, this means shorts, slacks, sweaters, bathing ensemble, sport dresses, and their double first cousins.

Each dawn at sea writes "informality," and carries through. Mornings, you swim, play, and sun, and you dress accordingly. If afternoons set up the bridge table, you go as you are, or slip into a simple afternoon dress. Evenings, mostly they dress for dinner, except the first night out, but it's not a fiat. Be as formal or informal as you like. For that first dinner, your going away suit is a first row ticket.

The Aloha dinner, held the last night, is usually quite formal, by way of exception, but even this relatively staid occasion writes no sartorial "musts." Bring along an evening gown for the occasion if you like, but remember, "musts" just aren't acclimated to these liberal latitudes, and never will be. Latitude, that's it. Keep it in mind when you pack your trunk, and let your fancy chart your course.

Within the Gates

Expansion goes on in Hawaii, as it began aboard ship. The reference is to having a good time, not to dress. The only difference is that physical dimensions which, at sea, were limited by the ship's rail now take in all four islands of the archipelago.

Sports wear continues to hold its colorful sway. Naturally, when you are stretching on coral sands, the sun invites co-operation in the form of shorts or swim suit. Off the beach, any simple costume suitable for one kind of activity is exactly tailored to any other. Badminton, tennis, motoring to the Pali or over any of the inviting island highways, they're all the same, so far as dress is concerned. Suit your own whim.

When Hawaiian nights switch on the stars, and hang out the moon, the stage is set for romance. It may make you think of that dressy linen sports frock, or the silk dress you wore at dusk that evening on board ship. The answer is, follow the impulse. Of course, if it's to be a beach picnic under the stars, or a luau, one of those Roman feasts in a circle of palms, a cool slack suit is the thing.

For Special Occasions

Then again, if the evening involves dining and dancing at one of the smart hotels, there's that dinner dress you brought along. Or, if you think "he" and the occasion warrant extra primping, you will remember how well you looked in the evening gown you wore at the Aloha dinner, that last night out. It will look even more charming on you with Hawaii's own special lighting effects.

By the way, even though you omitted something in your packing, don't let that fret you. True, you have come to Paradise, but it's Paradise with all the gadgets of modern civilization, such as smart shops, and all the rest. When you see the same things you'd see on Fifth Avenue in New York, you'll understand.

So, there you are. It's really a very simple thing to pack for a voyage to Hawaii. We know, and so does anybody who's been there.

What You'll Eat at a 'Luau'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nowhere, surely, do so many culinary paths converge as at a Hawaiian luau, or outdoor feast.

The pièce de résistance of a luau is young pig, roasted in an imu, or ground oven. Swathed in ti leaves, placed on hot stones and covered with them, the pig is surrounded by a goodly company of bananas, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, and individual bundles of laulau (fish wrapped in ti and taro leaves), and the whole is covered with earth and permitted to cook in close communion until done.

The feast, usually served on the ground, may make a modern concession and permit a long, low table. It is strewn with giant ti leaves, and decorated with flowers and tropical fruits. Pineapples are cut, but remain in their shells for eating. There are countless little dishes (shells were used formerly) containing inamona, a delicious relish made of crushed kukui nuts mixed with seaweed and salt. Similar dishes contain squid, half submerged in coconut cream; haupia, a sort of blanc-mange concocted of arrowroot and this same coconut cream; kamono lomi which assembles bits of fish, tomatoes, and onions; and chicken roasted with minced luau leaves and coconut sauce. This assortment awaits the addition of the pig and his own gay company of laulau bundles.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—May 28, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Island Homes Captivate Visitors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If architectural and home furnishing ideas are needed by homeowners elsewhere in the United States, the homes of Hawaii should prove a treasure chest of refreshing new treatments.

The grass-shack era of Hawaii has long since faded in the passing scene. When you hear an Islander on the mainland sing a grass-shack lament, what he refers to is a low, rambling, vine-covered house like the Waikiki Beach home of Paul I. Fagan, the weekend house of the Theodore Cookes, the lanai of Mrs. Margaret Emerson's Hawaiian house, or the spaciousness of the home of Mrs. Albert Ely Ives of Honolulu. Or, if he's an Army man, he may even refer to the new $100,000 officers' club at Hickam Field, thoroughly Hawaiian throughout, with light native woods and plenty of tropical atmosphere.

Typical Home

A composite of all these would give you a picture of a typical Hawaiian home. First, look at the landscape. Whether they face beach or mountain, valley or vale, typical Hawaiian homes all have these things in common: "lanais," or open verandas facing the beach, the sea, or the mountains; wide "hikiees," or couches big enough for ten men to stretch out on, crosswise; "lauhala" mat floor coverings, woven from the leaves of the Hawaiian palm; raw-silk covered furnishings printed in pastel blues, greens, yellows, or splashes of brilliant red; and rattan, Philippine mahogany, or native woods, bleached brightly to give a light, airy atmosphere to the room.

Wherever the home may be, at Waikiki Beach, in Manoa Valley, atop Wilhelmina or Tantalus Drive, in lush Nuuanu Valley, or around the Island of Oahu at Lanikai, you'll find a dash of Oriental influence intermingled with typically Hawaiian motifs.

Lanais, or terrace-rooms, are used as living rooms in Hawaii. One or two sides are entirely open, with plants and furniture in equal size, scale, and importance. Native lauhala mats cover the floor. They are clean and washable. The walls are of beige wood, or of light gray-white coral stone blocks. The colors of the furnishings are lime-green, white, citrus-yellow, carefully blended in characteristic Hawaiian designs of fish, bamboo, flowers or foliage.

The hikiees may vary in size, from 15-footers to 10-footers in length and from 6 to 10 feet in width. They are covered with light material, are easily cleaned, are banked, on the wall side, with a row of deep cushions. There are no arms, no backs, no sides to this Hawaiian version of a couch. It just reposes, cool and comfortable, along the wall side of the room.

Island Furniture

Rattan, used elsewhere in the United States for garden furniture, is universally used in Hawaii for living rooms, lanais, bedrooms, and even dining rooms. Philippine mahogany, white and easily carved, makes striking fixtures.

Islanders take every advantage of bright daylight and of moonlit nights. When lights must be burned, they are indirect, soft lights to harmonize with the rest of the place.

Significantly, there's nothing pretentious about Hawaiian homes. They are open, friendly, gracious to match the hospitality and happiness of the Hawaiians themselves. One Honolulu designer calls the Hawaiian style of architecture "Pacifica"; another finds it hard to define, declaring it is merely characteristic of Hawaii. The outdoors is a part of the indoors. Windows are used instead of pictures, and decorative units on the walls are prints, water colors and paintings by local artists, or an occasional Chinese tapestry.

But whatever the treatment, there is a fascination about Hawaiian homes that has captured visitors to this mid-Pacific part of the United States.

Fan Pacific Press Photos

Top left—Waikiki Beach attracts Islanders and tourists alike. Diamond Head crater, frequently called the "Gibraltar of the Pacific," is seen in the background. Right—The one distinctive feature of Hawaiian homes is the "lanai," or open veranda-living room. The Paul Fagans of Honolulu make use of the sea and sky in their spacious lanai, shown here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Chickering of Honolulu (she was Audrey Madden of Greenwich and he is the son of the Allan Chickerings of Piedmont, California) are seen romping on the beach at Waikiki with their dog, Kila. They are among many mainland society folk who have settled in Hawaii.

How to Make 'Piepiele' and Other Favorite Hawaiian Dishes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Like the South's fried chicken, Virginia's ham, Indiana's corn fritters, and the favorite dishes of any other part of the United States, so are Hawaii's famous foods. Some are native to the Territory, handed down from generation to generation of pure-blooded Hawaiians. Others have been especially developed, tried, and tested to suit the particular taste of this sub-tropic climate.

First, try some of these typical old Hawaiian dishes, like the piepiele, for instance.

It isn't fish. It isn't pork. But you'll like it even better than the native Hawaiian likes poi. You may like poi, and you may not. But you'll certainly try this Island "staff of life"—and with your fingers, if you've been coached on Island etiquette. It's that gray paste, made of pounded taro root which goes so well with fish, or anything else for that matter. But, whether you do or don't like poi, you'll "love" piepiele.

Distinctly Hawaiian

"Love" is the word, too, and in character, as any daughter of Dixie would agree if she went to Hawaii and tried piepiele. Piepiele is distinctly Hawaiian, but it's Southern, too. Scarlet O'Hara would "love" it. Now, by this time, you've probably guessed it's sweet potatoes, but that's just the beginning. The rest of this delicacy was originated under a palm tree by a coral shore. Here's how:

Grate some coconuts and strain the juice. Then pare and grate some raw sweet potatoes and mix thoroughly with the coconut juice until you have a thick mass. Now put small individual portions on ti leaves, and cook on live coals. This may sound so good you may want to try it even before you sail for Hawaii. No ti leaves? True, but a casserole will answer for a makeshift, and you'll get some idea how good piepiele can be.

There are many other native Hawaiian dishes which are favorites among halihinis and kamaainas alike. Recipes for them have been compiled by Island women's organizations like the Hilo Women's Club, and by well-known Honoluluans like Edmund Hart.

For special appeal to modern Island residents, dishes like "haupia" coconut pudding, tuna and salmon vegetable casserole, and baked breadfruit have been developed, as have numerous dishes using sugar, molasses, and syrups from Hawaii's domestic cane fields, and pineapples.

Coconut Pudding

Hawaiian coconut pudding is easy to make. Take 1 cup cornstarch, ½ teaspoon lemon extract, 3 cups coconut juice, and 2 tablespoons sugar. Coconut juice, incidentally, is prepared by grating one coconut, pouring 3 cups boiling water into it, letting it stand for about 15 minutes, straining through cheesecloth. Let the juice come to a boil, then mix cornstarch with a small amount of cold water, stirring until smooth. Add the cornstarch to the juice, stir well, then add sugar. After boiling a minute, pour into a thick cake pan and cut into squares when hard.

The tuna, salmon, and vegetable casserole is also another easy dish to prepare. Here's a recipe to serve six:

Tuna Casserole

1 cup uncooked elbow macaroni
4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
½ cup flaked tuna
1 cup flaked salmon
2 cups sliced cooked carrots
1 cup cooked lima beans
¼ cup grated cheese.

Cook macaroni, drain, and wash with cold water. Melt butter in saucepan; blend in flour, add milk gradually, then season and cook for three minutes. Add tuna, salmon, carrots, and lima beans, and turn into a well-greased 2-quart casserole, sprinkle with grated cheese and cover and cook in 350° F. oven for about 30 minutes, or until top is brown.

Hawaiian Fruit Cup

Another favorite among Islanders today is a chilled Hawaiian fruit cup:

6 slices pineapple
1 grapefruit
2 oranges
1 cup Malaga grapes
1 tablespoon lemon juice
3 tablespoons sugar
1 cup shredded coconut

Cut fruits into small pieces, chill and top each with a cherry. This serves eight.

To convert into a delightful salad, mix whipped cream and salad dressing with fruit, and serve on crisp lettuce.

Dishes like these are the ones that visitors to this Island part of the United States long remember.

Famous Names Mark Island Society

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu's guest-book reads like a combination "Who's Who" and Social Register of national and international society. It's one of the leading social centers in the United States—because "Mainland society," that generic phrase which includes habitués of every other leading social locale, from Tuxedo Park to Palm Beach, have discovered a new "frontier" in Hawaii.

But Hawaii's guests are no more colorful than its permanent residents—the Toppings, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Wicks and many others who have apparently forsaken their usual haunts for Island homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Topping built one of Honolulu's most beautiful homes in the shadow of Diamond Head. Around young Topping and his bride, the former Gloria Baker of New York, came a swarm of socially prominent folk.

Mrs. Margaret Emerson, Gloria's mother, bought the exquisite new home of her son, George Vanderbilt—who then built another beautiful place for Mrs. Vanderbilt and himself.

Dan Topping, Henry's brother and a part-time Island resident, brought his bride, Sonja Henie, to the Islands for their honeymoon. The George Bakers of New York, and Mrs. James P. Donahue, with her sons, Woolworth and Jimmy, were attracted to the Island scene.

But perhaps the most noteworthy addition to the Island homes came when Doris Duke Cromwell built "Shangri-La," her dreamhouse on Black Point, with its steep sea wall and all the atmosphere the name implies.

This new social trend pleased old-time Island residents such as the Walter Dillinghams and Lowell Dillinghams, whose polo and house parties have done much to spread the word among Mainlanders that Hawaii offers more than mere scenic beauty.

During the past year, many Mainland notables have sojourned for long periods in Hawaii. Mr. and Mrs. John D. M. Hamilton were among them. She is the former Jane Kendall Mason, and he was Republican National Committee chairman. The Hamiltons spent their Hawaiian wedding trip being entertained by leading Islanders.

Women of America's Gibraltar Carry On War Relief Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

With national defense taking first place in the public mind today, the women of America are keenly eager to discover where and how they may serve the Nation most effectively. And, because eyes are focused on Hawaii as the Nation's strong arm reaching into the Pacific, it would be interesting to see what is being done by the women of our Territory of Hawaii.

One naturally thinks of the American Red Cross, and one finds it at work in Hawaii just as naturally. It functions in Honolulu exactly as it does in Kansas City, Baltimore, or any other American city. Any apparent differences are superficial, and only lend color. For instance, one woman may bear the name of her New England ancestor who helped bring America to Hawaii, and another woman may have in her veins the blood of Island royalties who welcomed her missionary forbears. Polynesia and Massachusetts look on two types of American women, both working for one Nation. If they have flower garlands about their necks, that's because these leis are the badge of Island cheerfulness, and express the mood of their work. The leis lend color, too. Maybe there were extra leis on March 29, when the Red Cross and the Greek War Relief completed a campaign together for funds for the latter organization.

Women of Hawaii saw the fruits of their labor recently, when eight of nine mobile feeding kitchens arrived in England, contributed by the Hawaiian chapter of the Committee to Defend America. These kitchens, which can cook and serve food to 250 persons at one time, are really huge vans. They can speed to stricken areas in minimum time, and their importance is evidenced in the "thousand thanks for the generous gift of eight canteens," cabled from Suffolk, England.

This same Hawaiian chapter of the Committee to Defend America recently "adopted" thirty English children, sending the necessary funds to the Save the Children Federation, Inc., of New York City. Part of the money was raised at a benefit concert, given in a private home of a Honolulu family. Another home arranged an orchid display to help raise the money. It's characteristic of Hawaiians to impress flowers into everything they do, but it was a typically American objective that was served in this case.

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The Home Forum

Three Men Were Talking

BECAUSE Silent Bay is one of the few quiet corners of England where visitors are sure of a respite from turmoil or terror; and because strangers become friends in a peaceful atmosphere disturbed only by the occasional drone of high flying planes, it is often both profitable and pleasant for me to sit on the little veranda overlooking the sea, using my ears while newcomers use their tongues. And because we had all been watching the red-gold sun give place to silver stars, the talk between the three men was of the loveliness of things war cannot alter.

* * *

"There should be a grand sunrise to be seen from that point," said the man with the short gray beard, nodding his head in the direction of the headland beyond the Bay. "It would be worth while to climb the hill, if one got up early enough."

"Or stayed up late enough," was the humorous suggestion of the second man, who had already amused me mildly, a few hours earlier, by the tender manner in which he lifted from his motor-car an old suitcase still adorned with foreign hotel labels collected before the war began.

"I sometimes think," remarked the third man, with a politely hidden yawn, "that the best way to be sure of a sunrise is not to arrange to go to bed at all. But I'll be content to be with your gentlemen in thought, if you climb that hill tomorrow morning. I hope to be fast asleep then for a change. I'm only here for one night. I came down to see my wife and children safely settled, before we get any more unwelcome visitors from the air dropping in on us at home, and I can do with a good night's rest."

Almost boastfully the first speaker said: "I've given up many a night's rest in my time for the sake of a sunrise. And, if you ask me, there are few things in human experience to equal, and nothing to beat, the thrill of standing in the darkness on the summit of a hill to watch the breaking of another day. Ever since I started motoring, a good many years ago now, I've made a point of taking a run into Wales every now and then, when I'd a few days to spare, and spending a night on Snowdon, for the pure joy of seeing again what took my breath away the first time I saw it, on a schoolboy holiday."

"Hasn't one of the poets said something about the wild Welsh mountains rising from their rosy wrappings of morning mist?" asked the man who was here for one night only; and, as he turned from one to the other for an answer, a flood of moonlight lit up his face and the passing thought occurred to me that he had a poet's eyes himself.

"I haven't much memory for reading," replied the bearded man, "but I never forget beauty when I see it. And, even at my age, I'd travel a good many miles to see another Snowdon sunrise."

* * *

"I can understand that." The collector of foreign hotel labels spoke in the tolerant tone of the traveled man for whom conversation is always a pleasant pastime, rather than a war of words; but it was soon evident that, whatever we might think of him as a collector of travel trophies, he wanted to establish himself in our sight as a collector of sunrises. In America, in Africa, in Australia, and in the Land of the Rising Sun itself, he had gathered rich stores of sunrise memories.

"Not many men," he told us, "have the good fortune to go as far as I have been able to, in search of beauty of one kind or another. But, when it comes to a comparison of sunrise impressions, I have to admit that, although I've wandered all over the world as a sunbeam chaser, I'd say: go back to Switzerland every time, to see the real thing at its best. You talk about your schoolboy experience on the Welsh mountains. If I live to be a hundred, I'll never forget the excitement of my first Alpine dawn. Peak after peak came to life out of nothingness, and it was as if some invisible hand was carrying a torch to touch each snowy mountain top to flame in turn. Wonderful! I confess I can't find words fine enough to describe the glory of it, although, when I had once come under the spell, I went back again, year after year, to recapture the magic of it all.

"I always say—or did say till the war put a stop to globe-trotting," he added, "that a man's best plan for filling his soul with poetry is to climb on to the roof of the world."

"It's a long way to go," was the quiet comment of the man with a poet's eyes. "But I can well imagine the pleasure that people like you must be able to get out of your traveling. I've even been tempted to envy you at times, just as I've been tempted to envy men and women living in a spot like this, with the music of the sea always in their ears. I used to think envy was excusable in a man who spends his working-life in a cellar."

"In a cellar!" The sunrise collector was shocked.

"It's not as bad as it sounds," explained the man with the poet's eyes, "and I don't actually envy anybody when I'm there. The cellar I work in is the underground machine room of a newspaper office. I happen to be an engineer who's had the good fortune not to grow out of his first love for machinery. But my friends tell me I'm a bit of a dreamer. I'm glad I am. It's one of the reasons why, when you people here lie awake in your beds listening to the roar of the sea pounding the rocks at the foot of your cliffs, you may think of me, if you like, in my city cellar revelling in the roar of very much the same kind of music. For I never think of the reels of newsprint being swallowed by our big machines as miles and miles of transformed wood pulp being turned into a commonplace daily convenience. I see and hear them, in our trembling cave below the ground, as wave after wave in the sea of knowledge and freedom, crashing against the rocks of ignorance, and gradually wearing them away."

* * *

The sudden unusual imparting of new meaning to an everyday mechanical process evidently took the other men by surprise. Both of them were silent for a time.

Then, rather diffidently, if not awkwardly, the widely traveled one said: "Quite so. It's a fine thing to see more in machinery than wheels going round. But—er—we were talking about sunrises."

"Yes. And that's where I prepare for them."

"Where?"

"In the cellar. You might travel all over the earth and never realize that one of the advantages of working every night in a cellar is that you come up out of it in time to greet the dawn. I remember that at one time I always thought it was a dreary business tramping home to bed, along what Masefield refers to somewhere as 'the long dusty ribbon of the long city street.' It was such a dreary street, stretching along for miles to the outskirts of the city. But the sun opened my eyes one morning. The long street has never been the same since. Even now, when I know that big holes have been blasted out of its building lines, and craters left in the highway, I usually find myself thinking of it as a road to better things. And I picture it as I have seen it hundreds of times now, its dirty windows all flooded with pure gold, its grimy roofs and walls all covered with a glowing sheen. I imagine it often as it looks when the sun is breaking through smoky clouds at the far-off end of the long brick vista. For then it always seems to me that Night is burning incense to the Day."

The three men stopped talking at last. They went to bed without completing any plans for early rising.

Thinking of them and their memories afterward, I reflected that, if any one of them was to be envied, it was neither the Welsh mountain climber nor he who had seen invisible fingers setting the Alps on fire. There is something more than poetry in the soul of a man who had only to come up out of a city machine-room to see Night burning incense to Day.

HENRY W. ARCHER

By Courtesy of Victor Waddington Publications Ltd., Dublin, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HEARING THE NEWS": *A Painting by Charles Lamb*

AS A PIECE of characterization, this painting of a group of Irish peasants by Charles Lamb, who is himself an Irishman, is distinctly amusing. For although, up to a point, it is sardonic, the humor is not unkindly, but reveals a fundamental liking and sympathy for human foibles. It shows, also, that interest in contrasting types which is usually associated with paintings of this sort; an interest that, in this case, is heightened by the depiction of the various reactions of a group to a common topic. The stout incredulity of the woman presents a strong foil to the inarticulate wonder of the man with the newspaper, on the one hand, and to the mild skepticism of the reclining figure, on the other.

A more important point to notice in this connection, however, is the way in which the moods of the peasants are reinforced by the lines of the composition, which lend themselves in an unusual degree to a geometric analysis. Nothing could, in fact, be more suitable to the interpretation of the rhomboid formed by the group than the differences of mood chosen by the painter. The exaggerated length of the base line figure directly increases its languor, while the breadth of the dominant upright formed by the woman serves in the same way to emphasize her sturdy resolution; for which reason what, at first sight, may appear to be defects of draftsmanship are afterwards realized to be the means of achieving deliberately calculated effects.

Again, a certain pathos is given to the group by the manner in which the figures are related to their background, or rather to the depth of the sky behind—a method by which the painter throws into relief the littleness of the immediate human problem involved, but, at the same time, co-ordinates the being of the individual with the immensities of time and space beyond.

E. H. R.

Mountain Water

A time and a time my old grandsir 'ud say it:
Gyurls!
Don't ye reckon we'd find our way, to walk
and go back—
Back to the Blue Ridge Mountains, up in
Virginny?
Seemed how he wanted to go so bad—so bad!
'Twas like the thirst for a draught of freestone
water
Naught else, naught else can 'suage.

He wanted back
Jest once to sight the place where he'd run
the footlogs
When he was young and antic; where he'd
coursed the bees
And fished the river,
And seed the redbud and the bride-o'-the-
woods
A blowth of blossoms; and where he'd picked
his banjo
And footed it with the best; and kilt a deer,
Or mebby not; and wrastled, and gone a-
courtin',
And dreamed so big, so big!

He wanted back,
But he never did get to go.

'Tis natur, I do guess,
And generated in us, the craving is
To look one last on the plot of earth as bore us
Afore we bid farwell.

Seems I can see my grandsir yet, in the door-
yard
With his head bent over
Like he was studyin' on somethin',
And all of a sudden he'd straight up, and
sing out:

Gyurls!
Don't ye reckon we-uns c'd walk, and find
our way
And go back—
Back to the Blue Ridge Mountains, up in
Virginny?

DORA READ GOODALE

"Newness of life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW GLAD we are at the first appearance of spring, and how we enjoy watching its unfoldment! How refreshing is the new foliage, and how sweet are the flowers! Springtime points to newness. In his letter to the Romans (6:4) Paul writes, "We also should walk in newness of life."

This "newness of life" comes into our experience as we realize the truth that God is the only Life. Therefore, in real being there can be no age, blight, decay, no loss of enthusiasm, joy, or health. True being is ever fresh, joyous, and free. In the real universe—God's universe—there is perpetual loveliness.

Let the one who believes that he is growing old, and therefore cannot be as active as he formerly was, turn to the fact that life never changes, because it is the reflection of Life, God. As he realizes this wonderful fact, he will gain a sense of newness and strength, and will be able to carry on with a joyous assurance of freedom and energy.

One who seemingly has lost loved ones and is thinking that he is alone, in the winter of life, may turn to the fact of the allness of the one Life, the one universe, and the springtime of Soul, spiritual renewal, will replace any sense of loneliness. For the realization of the oneness of being destroys the belief of separation and enables one to rejoice in the ever-appearing loveliness and completeness of Truth.

One who believes he has lost his enthusiasm can realize that since all real activity is divine, his true work is found in expressing God. Then he will be quick to deny the erroneous arguments of monotony and staleness, and keep before him the glorious fact that since Life is God, real being is ever fresh and joyous.

Man is the image and likeness of God, the expression of perfect Life, forever manifesting freshness, joy, unlimited strength, and perpetual health. The realization of this spiritual fact destroys sickness, and brings with it a true sense of health, and the realization of freedom and ever-appearing opportunity.

On page 249 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Let us accept Science, relinquish all theories based on sense-testimony, give up imperfect models and illusive ideals; and so let us have one God, one Mind, and that one perfect, producing His own models of excellence. Let the 'male and female' of God's creating appear. Let us feel the divine energy of Spirit, bringing us into newness of life and recognizing no mortal nor material power as able to destroy."

Error would have us accept the mortal sense of things as true. It would make us believe that we can lose the joyous sense of being useful. Let us turn away from this false suggestion and see that, because divine Principle is perfect, unchanging Life, everything real is unchanging; that "newness of life" is an eternal fact. Mrs. Eddy defines "creator," in part, as "the animating divine Principle of all that is real and good" (*ibid.*, p. 583). That which alone can animate is perfect Life. As we accept the glorious fact that divine Principle, Mind, is perfect Life, we rise above limited mortal beliefs and experience "newness of life."

Christ Jesus said (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." In the degree that we understand and live what he taught, we rise above a limited sense of things and experience spiritual joy.

Striving to emulate the Master's example in the demonstration of the fact that man is the image and likeness of God, divine Love, we begin to see divine Love's universe as eternally fresh and fair. In the degree that we understand man to be the reflection of divine Love we realize and express being as it is, joyous and free.

The Master did not accept disease as a fact, but dealt with it as an impostor and destroyed it. As we understand that health is natural and disease an illusion, we deny reality to disease, and thus exclude it from our experience.

All appearances of limitation rest upon the false supposition that life, substance, and intelligence are material. Accepting the fact that God, Spirit, is the only Life, substance, and intelligence, and steadfastly holding to this truth, we rise above limiting beliefs. Keeping reality before our thought, knowing that Spirit is All-in-all, and that the spiritual universe is the real universe, we can deny the material evidence of disease and overcome it, and thus abide in eternal harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

In These Days

Now, when our simplest words are often
fraught
With meanings that are alien to the ways
Of quiet counsel and considered thought,
Now, in the midst of these momentous days,
It may be well to listen to such speech
As wind among the leaves, and rain; the
sound
Of running brooks, whose utterance may reach
A truth more tried, a wisdom more profound.

There is an older history to be read
In stones unhewed by any builder known;
The sky was, long before we gave it wings,
And after darkness morning came and shed
Light on a world that was not ours alone.
It may be well to think upon these things.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

"Innoirea vieţii"

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagină

CE BUCUROŞI suntem la prima apariţie a primăverii, şi cum ne face plăcere să privim desfăşurarea ei! Cât de răcoritor este noul frunziş, şi cât de dulci sunt florile! Primăvara înseamnă înnoire. In epistola sa către Romani (6:4) Sfântul Apostol Pavel scrie, "Şi noi să umblăm întru înnoirea vieţii."

Această "înnoire a vieţii" se produce în experienţa noastră pe măsură ce recunoaştem adevărul că Dumnezeu este singura Viaţă. Urmează deci, că în adevărata fiinţă nu poate exista vârstă, sfrijire, decadenţă, pierdere de entuziasm, bucurie sau sănătate. Adevărata fiinţă este totdeauna tânără, veselă şi liberă. In adevăratul univers—universul lui Dumnezeu—e frumuseţe perpetuă.

Acel ce crede că îmbătrâneşte, şi că prin urmare nu mai poate fi aşa de activ ca în trecut, să-şi dea seamă de faptul că nu există schimbări în viaţă, pentru că ea este reflecţia Vieţii, Dumnezeu. Pe măsură ce îşi dă seamă de acest fapt minunat, el va câştiga un simţ de înnoire şi putere, şi va fi capabil să-şi continue activitatea cu o siguranţă plăcută de libertate şi energie.

Cineva care în aparenţă a pierdut o persoană scumpă şi gândeşte că a rămas singur, în iarna vieţii, se poate îndrepta către faptul universalităţii unei singure Vieţi, singurul univers, şi primăvara Sufletului, înnoirea spirituală, va înlocui orice senzaţie de singurătate. Pentru că recunoaşterea unităţii fiinţei, distruge crezarea în separaţiune şi ne pune în măsură să ne bucurăm de veşnica frumuseţe şi perfecţiune a Adevărului.

Cine crede că şi-a pierdut entuziasmul, poate să-şi dea seamă că, din moment ce orice activitate reală este divină, adevărata sa activitate o va găsi exprimând pe Dumnezeu. Atunci va respinge repede argumentele eronate ale monotoniei şi lâncezelei, şi va reţine gloriosul fapt că, deoarece Viaţa este Dumnezeu, adevărata fiinţă este veşnic tânără şi veselă.

Omul este chipul şi asemănarea lui Dumnezeu, expresiunea Vieţii perfecte, manifestând veşnic tinereţe, veselie, putere nelimitată şi sănătate perpetuă. Recunoaşterea acestui fapt spiritual distruge boala, şi produce un adevărat simţ de sănătate, precum şi realizarea libertăţii şi a vecinicei oportunităţi.

La pagina 249 din "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor) Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea şi Fondatoarea Ştiinţei Creştine, scrie: "Să acceptăm Ştiinţa, desbărându-ne de toate teoriile bazate pe mărturia simţurilor, abandonând modele imperfecte şi idealuri iluzorii; să avem deci un singur Dumnezeu, o Minte, şi aceasta perfectă, ce produce propriile Sale modele de superioritate. Să lăsăm 'bărbatul şi femeia', aşa cum au fost creiaţi de Dumnezeu, să-şi facă apariţia. Să simţim energia divină a Spiritului aducându-ne viaţă înnoită şi să refuzăm să recunoaştem vreo putere mortală sau materială ca fiind capabilă să distrugă."

Eroarea vrea să acceptăm drept adevărat sensul mortal al lucrurilor. Vrea să ne facă să credem că putem pierde plăcuta senzaţie de a fi utili. Să ne întoarcem privirile de la această falsă sugestie şi să ne dăm seamă că, deoarece Principiul divin este Viaţă perfectă, neschimbătoare, tot ce este real este neschimbător; că "înnoirea vieţii" este un fapt etern. Mary Baker Eddy defineşte "creator," în parte, ca "Principiul divin, animator a tot ceia ce este real şi bun" (ibid., p. 583). Numai ceia ce singur poate anima este Viaţă perfectă. Pe măsură ce acceptăm gloriosul fapt că Principiul divin, Minte, este Viaţă perfectă, ne ridicăm deasupra crezărilor mortale mărginite şi simţim "înnoirea vieţii."

Hristos Isus a spus (Ioan 10:10), "Eu am venit ca oile să aibă viaţă, şi s'o aibă din belşug." Pe măsură ce înţelegem şi trăim învăţăturile sale, ne ridicăm deasupra unui simţ limitat al lucrurilor şi simţim bucuria spirituală.

Dându-ne osteneala să imităm pilda Domnului în demonstrarea faptului că omul este chipul şi asemănarea lui Dumnezeu, Iubire divină, începem să vedem universul Iubirii divine ca fiind vecinic nou şi drept. In măsura în care înţelegem că omul este reflecţia Iubirii divine, recunoaştem şi exprimăm existenţa aşa cum este, plină de bucurie şi liberă.

Domnul nu a acceptat boala ca un fapt, dar a tratat-o ca un înşelător şi a distrus-o. Pe măsură ce înţelegem că sănătatea este naturală şi boala o iluziune, negăm boalei orice realitate, şi o excludem astfel din experienţa noastră.

Toate aparenţele de îngrădire se reazămă pe presupunerea falsă că viaţa, substanţa şi inteligenţa sunt materiale. Acceptând faptul că Dumnezeu, Spirit, este singura Viaţă, substanţă, şi inteligenţă, rămânând necontenit convinşi de acest adevăr, ne ridicăm deasupra crezărilor mărginitoare. Reţinând realitatea înaintea gândurilor noastre, convinşi fiind că Spiritul este Totul-în-tot, şi că universul spiritual este adevăratul univers, putem nega şi înfrânge evidenţa materială a boalei şi trăi astfel în vecinică armonie.

Informaţiile referitoare la literatura Ştiinţei Creştine în limba română, se pot obţine dela Societatea de Editură a Ştiinţei Crestine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

As Lena Waited For Aunt Patty

LENA WAS DRESSED in her best dress, a blue dress trimmed in red, and she had a little red cape over her shoulders. The dress reached below her knees, and plaid stockings showed beneath the dress. The mother had spread a brown rug in the front doorway, and this lapped downward over some of the steps. The steps were made of wood, but they looked gray, like stone. Lena sat here to wait for the stage, and she thought across the miles to the other house, where Patty lived. The other house became very vivid on an instant because Patty had come out of it that morning. The front gate, which was made of twisted iron and was like stiff climbing vines, would open to you and you would go up the stone steps. Then the house, with a porch that had two square pillars to hold it up. The doorbell jingled like a dinner bell. A long hall ran down through the middle of the house, and there were three rooms on each side. The first room at the right was the parlor. When she would sit on the horsehair chairs they scratched her under the knees and she would jump up at once, but they looked large and fine to sit on and she would sit down again. A long mirror with a gold frame hung between the two front windows. On another wall was a felt piece called a lambrequin, with gold spangles hanging from the bottom. The piano had curved black legs. . . .

The grandmother would be coming out of a room somewhere farther back. She would have on a black dress with a long soft white collar that came down to her waist. She liked for children to call her "Mammy." Behind the house at the side was a wonderful grape arbor that went down to the bottom of a sloping garden to an alley fence, and through the alley a ragman would go in an old brown wagon. . . . She would run . . . and find her mother's room. Here a strange little balcony went out to the long grape arbor. If her mother were in the room it smelled of the good milky smell that was always around a baby. Aunt Patty's room smelled of crushed ribbons and velvet flowers.—From "I Love My Bonny Bride," in "Not By Strange Gods," by ELIZABETH MADOX ROBERTS. (New York: Viking.)

If It Were Written Today—

WE ARE ACCUSTOMED to say that all masterpieces in art are modern, in the sense that what is immortal is always contemporary. *The Faerie Queen*, however, is one of those achievements which we call ultra-modern. It is one of the greatest poems, it has made an appeal to every decade of English reader in the last three centuries and more, and it probably has its widest audience at this very moment in Europe and America, but it seems, in some ways, ahead of the times. If it were written today, we should say it was futuristic. It is the one outstanding masterpiece in English poetry which tries consciously to invent new forms of language, new ways of telling a story, new impressions of life itself.—From "The Delight of Great Books," by JOHN ERSKINE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1941

Wilby Named Army Chief In Boston Area

Brigadier General shifted from New York—He'll succeed Woodruff on June 15.

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The assignment of Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, now Chief of Staff of the First Army with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y., to command the First Corps Area with headquarters at Boston was announced today by the War Department.

He will succeed Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, who will retire from active duty June 30.

General Wilby will take over his new assignment on June 15.

General Wilby was born in Detroit, Mich., and was graduated from West Point in 1905. Most of his service has been in the Corps of Engineers, and during the World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Croix de Guerre with palms for his services in the St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne offensives.

General Woodruff was born in Fort Shaw, Mont., and was a member of the 1899 class at West Point. Also an engineer officer, he organized and commanded the 10th Engineers, sailing with this regiment to France in September, 1917. Later he was in charge of construction and forestry work in France, and received the Distinguished Service Medal.

More recently, he commanded the Hawaiian Department, and for the past two years he has been Commanding General of the First Corps Area.

[Additional military and defense news from New England: Page 15.]

Cape Cod Service Tied to Defense

Status of the New Haven Railroad's petition for abandonment of passenger service between Yarmouth and Provincetown on Cape Cod was thrown into some confusion before the State Public Utilities Commission today when the question of President Roosevelt's declaration of an unlimited emergency arose.

Commissioner Francis M. McKeown asked Arthur W. Blackman, counsel for the road, whether the Trustees wished to go forward with the petition in view of the President's declaration. Mr. Blackman said he would consult the road's Trustees and report back.

The question largely hinges around the military necessity of rail service on that part of the Cape. Opponents of abandonment presented letters from the War and Navy Departments stressing need of continued service.

Maine Search Widened For Missing Boy Scouts

KOKADJO, Maine, May 28 (AP)—A search force strengthened by gubernatorial order concentrated today a land-air hunt for missing Paul Atkinson and Melvin Davis in a section of the Kokadjo wilderness where their trail was found by a bloodhound, only to be lost again.

Handlers of the hound said the tracks showed that the Dover-Foxcroft Boy Scouts, missing since Sunday without food, matches or weapons, had been running or walking fast—and not many hours ahead of the searchers, who followed the trail for almost three hours yesterday. The State's Forestry and Fish and Game Department seaplanes aided ground searchers.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER

TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW ↓

WARM RAIN COOL FAIR

Boston and Vicinity—Mostly cloudy with occasional showers this afternoon, tonight and Thursday; continued cool; lowest temperature tonight near 55; gentle east and southeast winds. Friday considerable cloudiness with occasional showers and thunderstorms, slightly warmer.

All New England — Mostly cloudy, scattered showers and continued cold tonight and Thursday; Friday considerable cloudiness with scattered showers and thunderstorms; slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island—Gentle to moderate east and southeast winds; weather overcast with scattered showers and scattered areas of fog tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Moderate westerly winds over south portion and gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming westerly over north portion and broken clouds with likelihood of scattered showers and squals over north portion this afternoon; generally fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperature

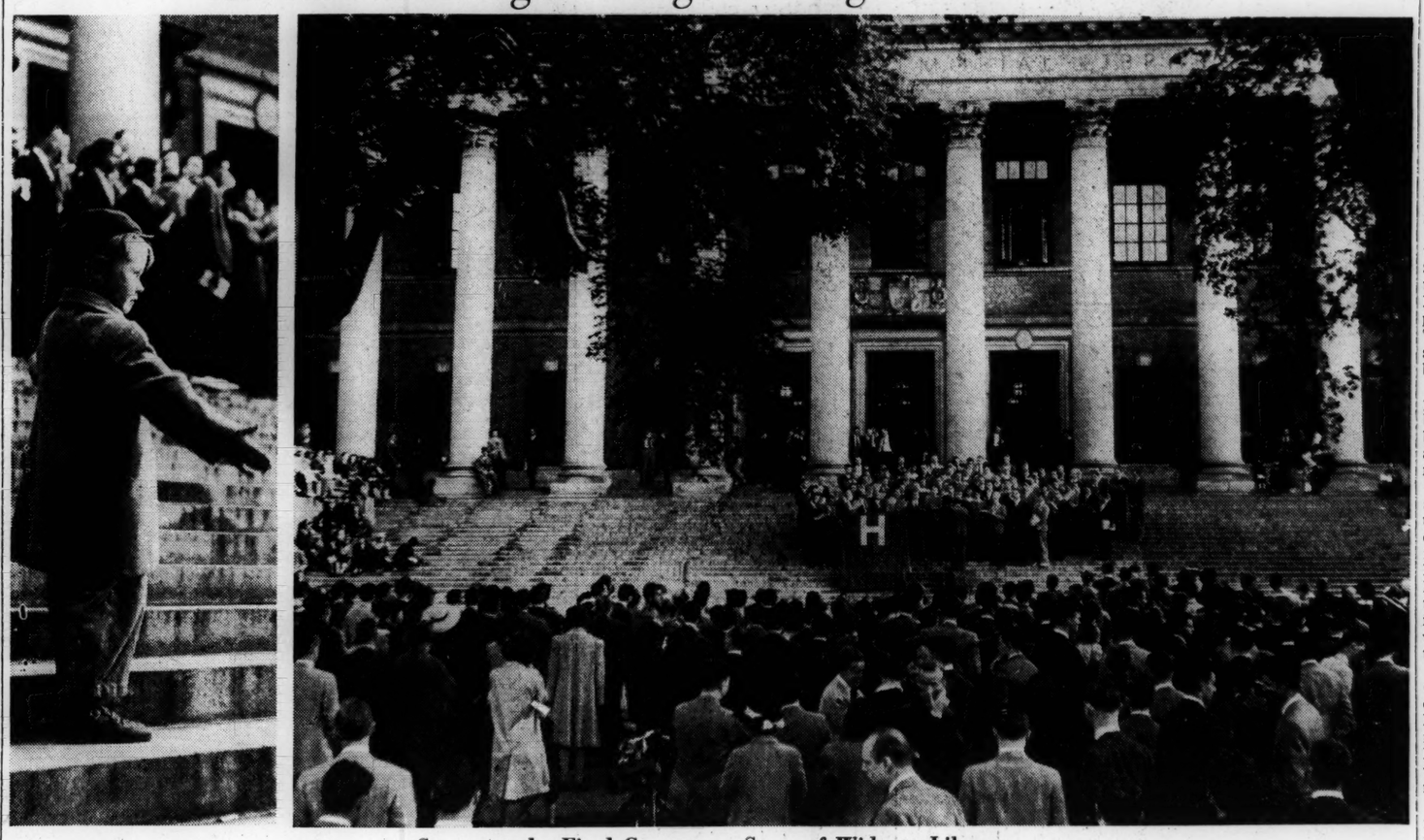
	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	77	New Orleans	74	86
Chicago	74	90	New York	59	86
Denver	52	78	Norfolk	79	97
Kansas City	73	88	Philadelphia	75	94
Los Angeles	59	74	St. Louis	74	88
Miami	79	84	San Francisco	54	62
Minneapolis	69	85	Washington	78	98

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., May 28.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:44 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 1:51 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:40 p. m.

Harvard Yard Again Rings to Songs of the Glee Club



Scenes at the Final Concert on Steps of Widener Library

Left: Perhaps the happiest member of the audience at the spring Yard concerts of the Harvard Glee Club is this little fellow who helps Prof. G. Wallace Woodworth conduct the singing. Dr. Woodworth does a dramatic job of leading the chorus, and the boy greatly amuses himself (and the spectators) imitating him. Here he is acknowledging the applause for his performance. Right: A picture of the Glee Club performing one of the numbers, also showing a cross section of the collegiate audience.

Zy-lophone Solo Heard On Zill-ophone at Ad Party

Any question as to the correct pronunciation of the word Xylophone was promptly dispelled at last night's Broadcasters' Party for the Ad Convention folk when Carl Moore, of WEEI, Master of Ceremonies, introduced that lightning artist of the melodious wooden bars and swiftly pounding hammers, Salvy Cavicchio: "Through the courtesy of WBZ—a ZY-lophone solo on the ZILL-ophone."

Even the best of parties must come to a close. So it was with those entertained by the Broadcasters. Promptly at 10:30 the Statler Ballroom was deserted. Everyone had hied over to the Georgian Room where President Roosevelt's "state of emergency" fireside talk held them spellbound! Then, after the interlude, back to dancing at the Party.

"Hi, Big Shot!" This, the cheery greeting to a humble news gatherer from none other than the highly-honored Beatrice Adams, winner of the Advertising Federation's Josephine Snapp Award for having made the most outstanding contribution to the profession of advertising during the year. "Hi, Big Shot!" from the charming bit of femininity whose picture gazed at Bostonians from the front pages of most of the papers.

Three lowest notes of the A. F. A. Convention probably were sounded by Al Trahan at the Broadcasters' Party last night. Not once, but many times, he stepped to the concert piano and struck off those reverberating notes, "Boom, Boom, Boom," from Rachmaninoff's Prelude in C sharp major. "The three most depressing notes on the piano," said Al, "yet this guy gets $5,000 a night just for going down in the cellar with his 'Boom, Boom, Boom'."

A couple of quotes for your notebook from the lively speech of A. H. "Red" Motley, Vice-President of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, at the Magazine luncheon on Tuesday: "When we come out of this war, nothing is going to continue to survive that cannot justify itself in terms of the good it can do for the Nation."

And this: "Someone ought to insist on business spending a generous share of its wartime profits on programs of research in the advertising field so that when we're called on to do that biggest selling job we've ever done in readjusting a nation to a peacetime basis, we'll be equipped to do it, and will be prepared for peace."

Free Radio Held Threatened By FCC Regulatory Power

Declaring that continuance of a free radio is at stake, Russell Place, counsel for the National Association of Broadcasters, today called for a curb upon the regulatory powers of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Place was one of four speakers at a meeting of the Department of Broadcast Advertising of his organization, held in conjunction with the 37th annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

In a detailed analysis of the effect on advertisers of the FCC monopoly report, Mr. Place told the radio departmental meeting that the National Association of Broadcasters is not opposed to regulation but that it believes the present regulators have far exceeded the powers which Congress vested in them. The Broadcasters merely asked, he continued, that as a protection to the public, Congress take a look to see if this regulatory body has not overstepped the bounds set by Congress—before it is too late, before the American system of broadcasting collapses, and with it a free radio.

"We want the American public to support the White resolution, so that their representatives in Congress can make sure that an administrative body is not overreaching them. For years there has been talk of such an investigation. One got started about a year ago when the Commission rescinded its authorization for limited commercial operation of television and at that hearing the Chairman of the Commission, referring to the dictum in the Sanders Brothers case then recently decided by the United States Supreme Court, stated to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that that language of the Supreme Court meant no more than the flowers that bloom in May.

That dictum to which the Chairman referred states: "But the Act does not essay to regulate the business of the licensee. The Commission is given no supervisory control of the programs, of business management, or of policy." That expression of the Court must mean more than the Chairman said it did. Another May has rolled around. Let us urge the Senate to review the Communications Act, and these rules which the Commission has promulgated under it, and make sure that the Commission majority has not read into the law powers that Congress did not intend them to have. Let us make sure that the Communications Act itself means something more than Mayflowers. That is the democratic way. That is all radio asks. Let us drag this whole business right out into the spotlight of open, public discussion in the halls of Congress. Radio seeks this investigation. The public should welcome it. Let's have it."

Radiocaster

By a Staff Photographer

Russell Place

Counsel, National Association of Broadcasters, who addressed a departmental meeting of radiocasters in connection with 37th annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America at Hotel Statler today.

Glee Club Of Harvard In Concert

Strains of Gilbert and Sullivan mingled with medieval church music in Harvard Yard last night as the College Glee Club sang its final concert of the year from the Widener Library steps.

Harvard men, Radcliffe girls, not a few graduates, and a sprinkling of professorial dignitaries stood or lounged about beneath the celebrated Yard elms to hear the chorus and the mass singing of football songs which followed.

The spring concerts, now more than 20 years old, are fast becoming one of Harvard's most popular traditions. Time was when the boys in the audience had to be coaxed to join in the football songs when the regular concert was over; no longer. The last vestiges of Bostonian "indifference" are being swept away, so to speak on wings of song.

Last night's concert was a typically happy mixture of light and serious choral music. The Glee Club began with a melodious Dutch Folk Song, "Prayer of Thanksgiving" and followed with a bit of Josquin des Prés and the opening scene from Verdi's Otello. Johann Strauss, Gilbert and Sullivan, a Scottish Folk Song, and the popular "Casey Jones" comprised the remainder of the program.

New Hampshire to Bar Breach of Promise Suits

CONCORD, N. H., May 28 (AP)—Breach of promise suits will become illegal in New Hampshire after Oct. 1 as a result of legislative action being completed today.

The Senate agreed yesterday with the House of Representatives to outlaw such suits and the proposal went to Gov. Robert O. Blood for his anticipated signature.

The Mother Church In Herald Series

A story of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will appear in the Boston Herald next Sunday. The Boston Sunday Herald is currently running a series of historical sketches of Boston churches. The article about The Mother Church is the eighteenth in this series.

Record Cargo Of Wool Due In Boston Tomorrow

As the leading wool city of the World, Boston will set something of a new record this week when the Norwegian Motorship Toulouse docks tomorrow with the largest cargo of wool on a single ship ever brought to this port.

Figures released by the Federal Government's Marketing Service at the Customs House today showed wool receipts for the past fiscal year at an all time high, and the sky unlimited.

These were the statistics. For the start of the fiscal year, July 1, 1940, up to Saturday, May 24, wool imports totaled 375,471,696. The previous all-time high for a full fiscal year was reached in 1923 when 309,300,000 pounds came to this port.

Last week alone imports totaled 9,409,800 pounds compared with 1,002,644 pounds for the corresponding week a year ago. When the Toulouse arrives tomorrow it will bring a cargo of 14,000,000 pounds. It will dock at the Army base in the forenoon.

Coast Guard Bill

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Legislation (HR 816) for the reimbursement of Coast Guardsmen for the value of personal effects lost in the hurricane of Sept. 21, 1938, at light stations on the coast of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York has been passed by the Senate and sent to the White House.

Aid to China Urged Before Boston Group

An audience, largely American, sturdily singing la-la ti-da-la to an unfamiliar tune it could not quite catch . . . while facing it from the stage of the Boston City Club auditorium was a young Chinese girl gaily leading it in an ancient Chinese song—this was an impromptu item in last evening's program for China Relief. It was put on by the Chinese Students' Christian Association of Greater Boston and indicated an audience willing to adventure a bit in expressing its co-operation with the vast country across the Pacific. At least, that is how it seemed to some of those who joined experimentally in the chorus of the old folktune about the fisherman and his wife.

Two news items cited as significant were told by Peter C. J. Toong of Harvard, President of the Chinese Students' Association, in introducing the program, one of many programs for China relief staged during the past week throughout the United States. One item was a description of an American steamer unloading scrap iron in a Japanese port, the other a statement issued by Wendell Willkie at the opening of "China Week" to the effect that to help China is to help an "outpost of fredom."

"To aid this 'outpost of freedom' you need to do three things," Mr. Toong said. "First, stop the flow of war materials to Japan; second, urge your government to send needed materials to China; and third, contribute to the $5,000,000 goal for United China Relief."

Later in the evening Prof. Warren Abner Seavey of Harvard Law School stressed Mr. Toong's point.

"Before this audience it is not necessary to urge the desirability of cutting off the scrap iron going to Japan," he said. "But if you are asking yourselves, 'What should I do?' there is nothing you can do for yourself or for China more than keeping up a constant barrage of messages to Washington."

Bay State House Defeats Move to Raise Old-Age Aid

A $3,250,000 proposed increase in the 1942 state reimbursement to municipalities to pave the way for the prospective increased monthly old-age benefit was rejected today by the Massachusetts House, as debate continued on the biennial State budget.

During this morning's session, the House added $31,271 to the $183,244,825 budget reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means. Yesterday the House approved increases totalling $77,170. Therefore, since House action started, the budget has been boosted by $108,441.

Legislative plans call for completion of House action on the budget today. It is expected the budget will go directly to the Senate in time for initial action tomorrow.

Representative Adolph Johnson (R) of Brockton made the unsuccessful move to increase the old-age assistance reimbursement item for $4,250,000 to $7,500,000. He argued that unless this is done he can see "the handwriting on the wall" for the proposed liberalization of old-age assistance as favored by the Legislative Committee on pension.

Representative Paul W. Foster (R) of Great Barrington, member of the Ways and Means Committee, led the opposition by saying that if the old-age assistance law is liberalized, the necessary money will be appropriated in the supplementary budget.

Representative Joseph H. Downey (D) of Brockton made the first successful Democratic attempt to increase a budget item. He successfully moved to increase the personal services item for administration and enforcement of laws regarding shellfish and marine fisheries, to save the jobs of two civil service employees. The 1941 appropriation was increased from $41,405 to $43,805, while the 1942 total was boosted from $38,445 to $43,245.

Representative Foster gained approval of a $19,000 increase in the $4,000 appropriation for printing and binding of public documents. The increase provides for the required publication of the proceedings of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars conventions in Boston.

The $472,170 biennial appropriation for personal services in the State Division of Child Guardianship was increased $8,640 on the motion of Representative James P. McDevitt (D) of Boston. This increase provides for two additional employees in the Division.

During the morning the House rejected a proposed $12,000 appropriation to install a two-way radio system for the Metropolitan District Police.

Another increase approved today was a $19,000 jump in the $301,500 item for equipment in the State Department of Corporations and Taxation.

Representative P. Gilbert Sullivan (D) of Boston unsuccessfully attempted to reduce the salaries of the House Counsel and Assistant Counsel by a total of $5,000 during the biennial.

Not a single item in the $183,745,000 appropriations bill was cut. The largest increase was a $23,000 boost in the $60,000 item for additional uniforms and equipment for the State Guard. Other increases included $13,500 this year and $21,000 next year for salaries of 10 employees in the State Income Tax Division, the so-called political "kindergarten." The House Committee on Ways and Means was thus defeated in its fifth legislative attempt to force abolition of the "kindergarten" started under James M. Curley as Governor. The other increases were small, ranging from $60 to $2,640.

Swift action on the budget, the highest in Massachusetts history, was in sharp contrast to other years, when budget action necessitated weeks of debate.

Major reason for speedy action was the fact that Governor Saltonstall recently signed the measure increasing from $2,000 to $3,000 the biennial compensation of legislators. Previously it had been indicated that the Governor would have trouble on the budget if he vetoed the salary increase bill.

The sharpest debate occurred over futile Democratic attempts to cut from $510,000 to $200,000 the appropriation for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the group organizing civilian defense. Representative John E. Troy of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, termed it a "slush fund." The Democratic minority was also unsuccessful in its efforts to force adherence to civil service in the Committee's employment.

Bay State Comment in General Supports Stand of Roosevelt

With Gov. Leverett Saltonstall taking the lead, comment in Massachusetts generally was in support of President Roosevelt's national emergency address in which he pledged the Nation to take "all measures" to deliver war tools to Britain.

Said the Governor:

"The President of our country has spoken. He has described our peril and told us what we must do. It is the duty of every American to do his part."

Supporting the President together with the Governor was Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who said:

"The President of the United States declared the existence of an unlimited state of national emergency.

"The response to that proclamation calls for the united co-operation of all Americans.

"The field in which Boston's government can make its greatest contribution is in the local civilian defense.

"The President in his talk stressed the importance of this work. Boston is preparing to do its full share in this field to meet any emergency which may arise.'

At least two independent newspaper polls of citizen reaction to the President's address showed the public substantially supporting Mr. Roosevelt. These were the Boston Globe and the Post.

All signs indicated that everyone who could be near a radio last night did so at 10:30 when the White House came on the air for three-quarters of an hour.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company indicated the unusual attention being given to the address when it reported that the number of calls put through operators dropped almost to zero. Traffic on downtown streets was observed to come almost to a standstill, only those cars with radios apparently being used.

One of the most prominent comments on the speech came from Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, formerly close to the New Deal circle of days past as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

He described the address as a "clear cut program which ought to have the support of all the American people; from a legal and moral standpoint, the speech was of crucial character."

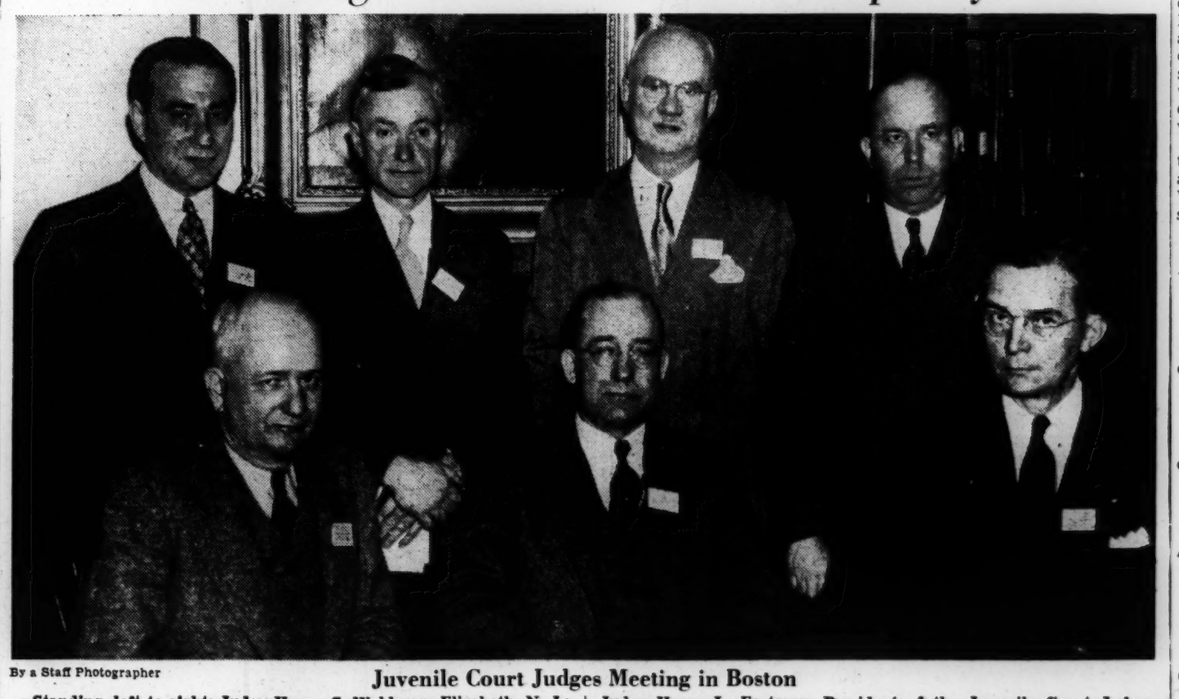
Meanwhile in Washington Representative John W. McCormack, of Boston, Democratic majority leader in the House, made this statement:

"President Roosevelt presented to the people of this country the World situation in its realistic light. We are pledged to enforce and protect the Monroe Doctrine and the President vividly presented to our people the present danger to the Western Hemisphere from attack by Nazi Germany and Japan."

A spokesman for the America First Committee in Massachusetts —Tudor Gardiner, Jr., temporary chairman—was less enthusiastic. He said he was "utterly opposed against sending American forces of any sort outside this hemisphere. I firmly believe the preservation of American democracy depends on staying out of this war."

Another member of the committee, James C. Bayley, Back Bay attorney, sent a telegram to the White House stating he could not support the President's views.

Discussing Problems of Child Delinquency



By a Staff Photographer

Juvenile Court Judges Meeting in Boston

Standing, left to right: Judge Henry S. Waldman, Elizabeth, N. J.; Judge John H. Lamneck, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Judge Paul W. Alexander, Toledo, Ohio; Judge Lee L. Ottaway, Jamestown, N. Y. Seated, left to right: Judge Clark E. Higbee, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Judge Harry L. Eastman, President of the Juvenile Court Judges Association of America, Cleveland, Ohio; Judge Harlington Wood, Springfield, Ill.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Observatory Lecture by L. H. Aller of the Harvard Observatory. The final talk in the "Open Night" series will be entitled "Island Universes" and will be followed by observations of the sky through the Harvard telescope. The lecture at the Harvard Observatory, Garden Street, Cambridge, begins at 8 p. m.

Organ students of E. Power-Biggs, member of the faculty at the Longy School of Music, will play at the First Parish Church in Cambridge, at 8:15.

Thursday

Advertising Exposition in connection with the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Advertising Federation of America. Leading publishers, suppliers and producers of advertising materials have set up displays to tell their stories to all advertising and business interests. In the Ballroom Assembly, adjoining the Imperial Ballroom, Hotel Statler, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Margaret Kurkjian, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway, at 2:45.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 9

Radio Timetable: Page 14

Sumner Tunnel 1941 Income Promises to Exceed $1,000,000

Sumner Tunnel receipts, now running substantially ahead of last year's figures, will for the first time exceed $1,000,000 during 1941, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland declared today. Last year's total was $960,000. The Commissioner based his prediction on receipts up to May 8, which showed a gain of about $40,000 to date as compared with 1940 receipts.

This unprecedented prospect was viewed as significant at City Hall today because it reveals continuing increase in use of the Tunnel, a trend which has prevailed ever since 1935, a year after the Tunnel was opened. The taxpayers are directly affected because rising Tunnel receipts have steadily reduced the annual Tunnel operating deficits to be included in the tax levy.

The trend was also seen as important because it is bringing Tunnel traffic nearly to maximum capacity of the tube. More than 7,000,000 cars are expected to use the Tunnel this year. "The tube was not designed to handle more than 7,500,000 cars a year," Commissioner Hyland pointed out.

With Tunnel receipts reaching $1,050,000 for 1941, the figure appearing likely on basis of receipts to date, the year's total deficit would be about $215,000, Mr. Hyland estimated. With a $100,000 subsidy having been granted by the Commonwealth, this would bring the net deficit to be assessed in next year's tax rate to about $115,000, he figured. This compares with $255,000 in 1940, the net deficit after a $50,000 grant from the Commonwealth was received.

Commissioner Hyland's statement concerning the near-maximum use of the tunnel raised a question among observers as to whether the tube can possibly become a paying proposition with a 15-cent toll. Maximum usage of 7,500,000 cars would bring in revenue of about $1,100,000, the Commissioner estimated. With debt charges and maintenance totaling about $1,265,000 a year, a $165,000 gross deficit appears inevitable.

These disclosures recalled assertions of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, which has advocated a 20-cent toll, that the 15-cent toll never would make the Tunnel pay its way. In response to these contentions, City officials have argued that a higher toll would drive business away from the Tunnel and result in smaller receipts.

"Natural growth in use of the Tunnel" as the public gets used to it was cited by Commissioner Hyland as chief cause of the rising trend of receipts. Increased car registrations, City-sponsored advertising of the Tunnel route, and improved business conditions were also pointed out as contributing factors.

With exception of 1935, when the alternative route across the Chelsea North bridge was closed, forcing traffic to use the tube, Tunnel receipts have showed steady increase:

Year	Receipts
1934	$424,765
1935	975,769
1936	653,917
1937	808,951
1938	836,379
1939	898,356
1940	960,384

New England's Youth Again Speeds to Answer Call of Sea

New England which provided the hardy mariners of the clipper ship era is again sending its sons to the sea after a long lapse during the "industrial era."

The Nation called them for the United States Maritime Service, so the new American merchant marine might be manned by Americans, and sail the seven seas as once did the old square riggers, according to George K. Adams, chief yeoman, representing the Maritime Service, and in charge of the Boston enrollment office for the potential seafarers.

Response to the call for the youths to train for ship jobs has been so great during the past month that the school at Hoffman Island, in New York Harbor, has been completely filled, said Mr. Adams. Future enrollees will be temporarily assigned to the radio and cooking school at Gallop's Island in Boston Harbor, where the regular sea training will be started.

A new training ship to be known as the American Sailor is nearly ready for commissioning, and this vessel will take a large group of the young men from Hoffman Island for sea experience, thus opening the way for new enrollees again to be sent to Hoffman Island.

Young men who enroll for this work are given a three months' training at a shore school and three months aboard a training ship before being transferred to privately owned and operated merchant vessels at a salary of $72 a month minimum, with board and room. During the training period, they are given excellent food and living accommodations, $100 worth of clothing, and $21 a month pay, said Mr. Adams.

"Good Old Days?"

"The good old days" may be a pleasant memory to some. *But not to the fishermen!*

Compare the perils, hardships and meagre pay of dory fishing with life aboard a modern 40-Fathom trawler. Today, hundreds of thousands of pounds of fish are brought in without a man leaving the ship.

And the crew's share in these big catches means annual earnings of approximately $2500 for each fisherman.

Well paid, well fed, and well cared for, they prefer the present to the past.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Esther Dorothy presents

Mink Week

Commencing June Second
Private showing can be arranged with the creator of

Furs for the Woman by A Woman

eight Newbury Street, Boston

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

GIVE HER A PIN OF *Amber* "Gem of the Ages"

Replete in scholarly traditions from the beginning of time! That's AMBER, the precious, pre-historic stone which makes a gift of heirloom importance! See it at its best—here—in pins of exquisite beauty.

Upper right 5.00
Centre 5.00
Lower right 10.00

Gas Stations Take Notice

NEWS ITEM— PORTLAND, ME.—GAS STATION MANAGER HIRES GIRLS TO REPLACE MALE ATTENDANTS CALLED IN THE DRAFT — HIS BUSINESS SUDDENLY FLOURISHES.
YES, BUSINESS IS MUCH BETTER SINCE THE DRAFT TOOK ALL MY MEN
HONK
NEXT
HONK HONK
HONK
LINE FORMS HERE
HONK HONK
I APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE, MR. WHOSTIS, BUT YOU'VE PARKED HERE NOW FOR 48 HOURS STRAIGHT — WON'T YOUR MOTHER MISS YOU?
PARKING 10¢ PER HOUR LADY IN ATTENDANCE
ALL THE ATTRACTIVE GIRLS IN TOWN HAVE JOBS SO I USE DUMMIES — THEY DON'T TALK BACK
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Industrial Activity High In Bay State

Massachusetts industrial activity in April reached the highest peak since the industrial index was started 13 years ago, the State Planning Board reported last night.

The April index figure of 103.1 represented a 25.7 per cent increase over April, 1940, Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the Board, declared. She said it "probably represents the largest physical volume of goods ever produced during that month by Massachusetts industry."

The years 1925 through 1927 are used to represent the index figure of 100.

During April, 1941, employment reached the index figure of 94.9. A year ago it was only 76.3. Likewise new building jumped to 61.7 last month compared to 35.6 in April, 1940. Similarly cotton textile activity attained the 67.1 index figure. A year ago it was only 45.6. Electric power consumption jumped from 142.2 in April, 1940, to 157.5 in April, 1941.

"New orders received by Massachusetts factories during April, as reported by Associated Industries," Miss Herlihy added, "were 86 per cent larger than a year ago. Cost of living in Massachusetts, reported by the Division on the Necessaries of Life, was only 1.5 per cent above a year ago."

Steel Pier Ready For Cape Trips

Glistening in fresh white paint, the Provincetown cruise ship Steel Pier is ready to start daily 100-mile trips to the tip of Cape Cod on Friday, May 30. It is the 37th season which the Cape Cod Steamship Company has operated vessels on this route during the summer, carrying nearly 2,500,000 passengers.

The steamer Steel Pier is the fourth ship which the line has operated since its incorporation in 1904, according to Paul E. Thurlow, President and General Manager. The Steel Pier, a 1,750-ton ship has a capacity of 1,650 passengers. It is oil-burning, has an all-steel hull, and watertight compartments.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney, N. S. W.—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Master Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 29.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.14 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:30 p. m. "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Palotas," Hungarian Dance. News in English; Szentgyorgi's Violin Recital. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25. m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Tokyo—8:35 p. m.—Chuo Symphony Orchestra. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—First and Second Acts of Smetana's "The Bartered Bride." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Scots Abroad." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

HINDS

Summer Service

... Marblehead to Manomet

Quick, daily service on laundry and cleaning to all resorts. Cellophane-wrapped shirts. Four family services at economical rates.

PHONE NOW LONgwood 6186

Hinds Laundry & dry cleaning

50 WASHINGTON STREET
Brookline, Mass.

HINDS

Budget Delays Adjournment Of N. H. Solons

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 28—The budget for the State of New Hampshire for the next two years appears to be a political factor of importance. Gov. Robert O. Blood, the State Senate, and the House of Representatives each appear to have ideas on the size of the budget. Meanwhile the Legislature remains in session. Governor Blood and administration leaders made plain their opinions at the outset of the session that adjournment in early May was possible, but the most conservative estimates are now about the 15th of June.

State Guard

The State Guard for New Hampshire is expected to become a reality in a short time with authorization of the Governor and Council for Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, Adjutant General for the State, to purchase $26,740 worth of equipment for the Guard. Purchases include clothing, 12,967; ordnance equipment, $12,347; engineering equipment, $863; and office supplies, $562. The State Department of the American Legion has been soliciting the names of men from the former service rolls who are willing to serve in the State Guard which was authorized by the State lawmakers a few weeks ago.

Agriculture

The Agricultural Advisory Committee of the State Defense Council discloses that reports from rural leaders throughout the State show an encouraging picture for agriculture except from the aspect of farm labor. The shortage has been found most severe in the southern and central portions of the State. The committee anticipates the shortage will extend to the northern section of the State shortly if deferments in the draft are not granted farm labor.

A check as to the causes of the shortage of farm labor by the committee discloses that employment found in industrial communities has been the chief factor and not the selective service program. Farmers are reported to be concerned with a probable problem of storing feed as well as rising costs of farm machinery.

It is also reported that a short hay crop is anticipated this year.

Tourist Business

New Hampshire is expecting a record tourist business this summer in spite of the national emphasis on defense. Inability of Americans to travel abroad, increases in employment, and wage increases are expected to contribute towards an increased tourist business. At the meeting of the New Hampshire Tourist Service Association last week a warning was issued against New Hampshire going "Broadway." It was pointed out that much of the State's success in the recreational industry may be traced to the retention of simplicity, quaintness, and charm. It was pointed out that the recreational industry in New Hampshire should not attempt to go modern in its appearance, that even roadside-stands and overnight facilities should be in keeping with the quaintness of the State and not attempt to copy the modernistic appearance of other sections of the country.

Portsmouth Problems

Portsmouth may be a "boom town" as a result of the defense activities at the Navy Yard but the city government finds that the boom is causing it financial problems. The increase in population as a result of employment for thousands of new workers at the Yard is causing a demand for the extension of various city services as well as a housing problem.

Some of the new building in connection with defense activities will be taxable but city officials estimate that it would cost about $1,500,000 to furnish the new school facilities, alone, needed by the city as a result of the rapid population expansion. Building new streets, extending water and sewerage facilities, and like demands add to the problem. The city fathers with one eye, at least, on the post-defense days to come are trying to handle the problem to everyone's benefit. Already consideration is being given to post-war industrial activities that will maintain the stability of population so that increased municipal facilities will not be an unbearable financial load for the city.

All by Himself

R. A. MacLaughlin

Lots of Room—Below

Prof. Clifford C. Furnas of Yale, author of "The Next Hundred Years: Unfinished Business of Science," shown leading a climb on Mt. Carmel, near New Haven, Conn. His rope, which apparently is resting on a small ledge of rock, is secured by a piton and "karabine" not visible in the picture. Professor Furnas is being held by Number Two man.

Advertisers Discuss Issue Of Premiums

The extent to which the war and the national defense program will limit dealers' merchandise gifts and premiums offered to American housewives was discussed at this morning's session of the Premium Advertising Association of America.

Meeting in conjunction with the Advertising Federation of America Convention at the Hotel Statler, the Association pointed out that the premium industry is estimated to exceed $400,000,000 annually. At least 30 per cent of the chinaware manufactured annually, exclusive of hotel use, has been distributed through premium channels, it was asserted. And at least 15 per cent of the enamelware and 10 per cent of aluminumware has been distributed in the same manner. How this industry will be affected by war emergency conditions remains to be seen.

Charles Wesley Dunn, General Counsel of the Association, outlined the progress already made in the development of premium laws as the result of severe legislative attacks over a long period of years against the giving of premiums. "Unfair trade" acts have been enacted in some 30 States, he said, compared with "fair trade" acts in 45 States. These acts are potentially effective more or less to limit merchandise gifts by dealers, and how far they will be enforced remains to be seen, Mr. Dunn added.

To date, the results of the Association's legislative activities for 1941 have been the defeat of the major anti-premium bills introduced into the State Legislature, an amendment to the Kansas anti-trading stamp act to exempt a manufacturer's premium coupons, and the total repeal of a similar Nevada act. This is a record of fundamental value to the premium industry, Mr. Dunn asserted, and it indicates a favorable progress.

Advertising Club Awards Are Made

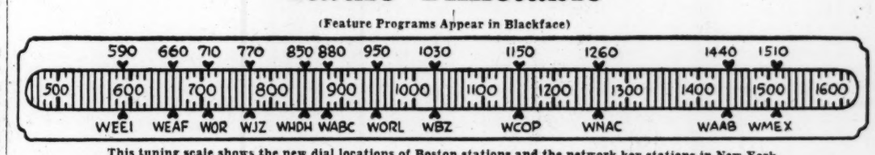
To the Advertising Club of Columbus, Ohio, went the first Award for Club Achievement in Class 1—clubs in cities of over 300,000 population—for its public relations program, "American Buy-Ways." Second award in the same classification went to the Advertising Women of New York for their excellent report on the year's forum—a clear, definite report on a single subject.

In Class 2—Clubs in cities under 300,000—first award went to the Peoria (Ill.) Advertising and Selling Club, for its convincing presentation of a planned program, and its success in putting it over. Second award in this classification went to the Advertising Club of Jacksonville, Florida, for its program for increasing the faith of the public in advertising.

These awards for Club Achievement were presented in behalf of the Federation by Robert A. Willier, Advertising Manager of the Wabash Railway Company, St. Louis.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-288m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm" .	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song .	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	baseball game	Sports and music.....
3:30	Richard G. Chase..	John's Other Wife: sk..	"The Guiding Light"....	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	baseball game	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Red Sox - Philadelphia	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial..	baseball game	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson" ...	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	Red Sox - Philadelphia	John Kiley, organist....
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News ..	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	Comic Page Club.....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Home of the Brave"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ...	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Wings on Watch".....	Three Suns Trio.....	Frank Ryan, Sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15	**Hedda Hopper**	Richard Himber's Orch..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music..	Musical Rendezvous ...	News	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous ...	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"About Today": drama..
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News .....
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"...	Shirley Sadler, songs...	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
7:45	comedy drama	"Out of the Blue".....	"Concert Miniatures" ..	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	"I'm an American".....
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson.	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.; speaker..	Tony Martin, tenor; or. 'How Did You Meet?': sk.	New England Town Meeting on the Air:	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15	Com. to Defend Am.	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party' Louise Massey	"Bases of a Durable	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:30	Gov. Smith; News	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners...	Peace"	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
8:45					Serenade in Tango Time.
9:00	**Star Theater: Fred**	Frontline Headlines	**"Time to Smile": Eddie**	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	**Allen; Kenny**	Meet the Band	**Cantor; vocalist; orch.**	From London: A. Mann.	Album .....
9:30	**Baker; Portland**	Mayor La Guardia:	"Mr. District Attorney":	Mayor La Guardia:	Classical Album .....
9:45	**Hoffa; orchestra** ..	"America's Destiny"	dramatic sketch	"America's Destiny"	Classical Album .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Paul Lavalle's Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News .....
10:15	Public Affairs	Fire Underwriters	Musical Knowledge	News Service	"Dance Digest" .....
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs.	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	Network program	"Dance Digest" .....
10:45	News; Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	Network program	"Dance Digest" .....
11:00	Weather; 'Serenade'	News; Music	News Service	Boake Carter, news....	"Dance Digest" .....
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather..	Tony C. Pioneer	"Dance Digest" .....
11:30	Music	Want"; recordings	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Will Bradley's Orch....	"Day's End"; music ..
11:45	Bob Millar's Orch....	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Will Bradley's Orch....	"Day's End"; News....

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports..	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Speakers; Music	Studio Program	George and Dixie	Headline News	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs.....	.....
8:00	**News of Europe**.....	"Symphony of Melody"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Symphony of Melody".	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30	"Rowdy Revue" ...	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45	"Rowdy Revue" ...	Toast	Movie talk; Music.....	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00	Home Planning	News; Talk; Music.....	News and Rhythm.....	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams: "Listen Ladies"	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30		"Tropical Moods"	The Breakfast Club....	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	Up": orchestra .....
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge....	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical Early Editions"	Studio Speaker .....
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk....	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair.....	Concert Hall of the Air.	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor....	Mildred W. Carlson.....	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Service	Beauty Hints .....
11:15	"Martha Webster"...	"The Family Circle".....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Melody Strings	"Letter Quest" .....
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk....	Two Men and a Girl ...	"Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Balalaika Orchestra ....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	The Buckeye Four.....	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk....	News; Talk; Music.....	Musical Roundup	News Service	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Variety program	Musical Roundup	Agricultural Series	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program..	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: speakers;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program..	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"..	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"....	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Government Girl".....	Novachord Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life".....	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way".....	Johnson Negro Choir
2:00	Dramatic sketch	**U. S. Marine Band**.....	"Light of the World"...	"Highlights, Halftones"	Sing Song Time .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**U. S. Marine Band**.....	"The Mystery Man"...	Sport comment	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"; sk....	"Valiant Lady"; drama..	"Don Artiste," pianist	String Orchestra .....
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk..	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"...	Baseball Interviews....	News Service .....
3:00	Mary M. McBride....	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Red Sox vs. Philadelphia	Sports and music .....
3:15	Treasury of Song...	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Athletics baseball game:	Sports and music .....
3:30	Food News; Interv.	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Jim Britt, announcer..	Sports and music .....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Red Sox vs. Philadelphia	Sports and music .....
4:00	"Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Athletics baseball game:	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas".....	Jim Britt, announcer..	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson"...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	Red Sox vs. Philadelphia	Marion Jenkins, songs....
4:45	Mem. Day Exercises	Edgar A. Guest; News..	"Young Widder Brown"	Athletics baseball game	Comic Page Club.....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ...	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk..	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Wings on Watch.....	Three Suns Trio.....	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time .....
6:15	Camp Edwards pgm	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Five Star News .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World.....	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	"Who's News" .....
7:30	"Vox Pop": interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette	Concert Miniatures	"Here's Morgan"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....
7:45			"Confidentially Yours"...	Henry Busse's Orchestra	"Fireside Time" .....
8:00	"Spotlight" with Ed East, m. c.....	"Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; songs; orchestra	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"...
8:15				"Sky Over Britain".....	"Songs of Your Heart"...
8:30	"City Desk": newspaper drama; News	Network	"The Aldrich Family,"	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Greek War Relief Ball,
8:45		Network	starring Ezra Stone....	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	From Boston Garden
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	The Village Schoolhouse: quiz program	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Connie Boswell; Guest, James Hilton; orchestra**	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				John Paul Dickson.....	
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	First Annual Report to Nation on National De-		**'J. Augustus Centennial': Speaker Thos. E. Dewey**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		fense			
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**First Annual Report**..	**Rudy Vallee Show: John Barrymore; guest**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News and Sports .....
10:15	Professor Quiz: questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	**'Good Neighbors': drama and music**	News Service	Concert orchestra ....
10:30		First Piano Quartet....		"The Great Gunns": comedy skit	Concert orchestra ....
10:45	News; Sports				Concert orchestra ....
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Sports Previews	Concert orchestra ....
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; 'Music You	Local news; Weather....	Memorial Day Address..	Concert orchestra ....
11:30	Music; records ...	Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	The Mills Brothers	"Day's End"; music....
11:45	R. Scott's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News.....

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—On the Democracy Front.
7:30 p. m.—Musical Rambles.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; U. S. Navy Band.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Shirley Sadler, songs; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Viennese Ensemble.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Jeno Bartol's Orchestra; Frankie Master's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; "Musical Interlude," Dramatic sketch.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, May 29
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

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• TONIGHT •

JOHN BARRY
War News Analyst

Front Line Headlines

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Yankee Division to Honor First Corp Area Commander

New England military and defense news in brief:

Twenty-sixth to honor Woodruff—A spectacular night review of the Yankee Division will be staged at Camp Edwards tomorrow evening as the 18,000 officers and men of the famous Massachusetts outfit honor Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commander of the First Corps Area, who retires from active service next month. Preparations are being made to handle a crowd of 30,000 civilians expected to pour into the military reservation for the spectacle.

The great mile-square quadrangle where the review will be held will be floodlighted and the huge anti-aircraft searchlights of the Coast Artillery will sweep the skies as the parade progresses.

No civilian cars will be allowed to enter the reservation after 7 p. m. and those entering before that hour are warned to park as rapidly as possible in specially designated areas. All traffic of civilian cars in the barracks area will be suspended from 7 to 10. Visitors are requested to approach the camp by the Falmouth Sandwich road (route 130) and enter by the east gate.

The review starts at 8:15 and will last more than two hours.

Recreation Center Opened—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will officially open the new Army-Navy Recreational Center at 149 Staniford Street, near North Station, tonight. Sponsored by the Boston Soldiers' and Sailors' Recreation Committee, the Center will provide lodging, lounge rooms, and game facilities for army and navy men on leave.

Want to Buy a Car?—Used cars of every vintage and price were listed for sale today by First Division soldiers stationed at Fort Devens who learned while awaiting orders to proceed to a Caribbean station that they could not take their vehicles with them. Company day room furniture was crated for storage and guns were lashed under canvas as the men prepared for their departure, expected next week. Tropical clothing, including sun helmets, were issued.

Books for Soldiers and Sailors—The Soldiers and Sailors Library Service, Room 78, 581 Boylston Street, Boston, has undertaken the task of providing reading matter for every New England soldier or sailor, no matter where he is stationed in the United States. During the past seven weeks this organization has shipped 25,000 books, 15 tons of magazines, and several hundred games to Camp Edwards, Fort Devens, the New England Harbor Defense stations, and to Camp Hulen, Texas. The demand has been so heavy that more literature is needed. Civilians wishing to assist the work may send a bundle of books or magazines to the address above or may bring them in personally.

Navy Takes Over—The Dennison airport at Squantum will be taken over by the Government as part of the planned Naval Reserve aviation base for training of Navy fliers, Federal officials announced today. The airport—comprising about 20 acres near the entrance to Wollaston Beach was seized in condemnation proceedings instituted by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon at the request of the Secretary of the Navy.

La Guardia Calls Conference—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, recently appointed director of the Office of Civilian Defense, will come to Boston next Tuesday for a two day conference on defense problems with Mayors and selectmen in the First Corps Area. Mr. La Guardia will confer with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, and Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant Tuesday morning. In the afternoon he will meet members of the Greater Boston Civilian Defense Committee. On Wednesday he will address all Mayors and Selectmen of the First Corps Area at the Statler.

New England Defense Orders—Albert M. Creighton, Co-ordinator of Defense for New England, announced last night that this area is likely to receive $2,000,000,000 of $12,000,000,000 about to be released in orders for Nation Defense. He said that release of orders totalling $5,000,000,000 for national defense and $7,000,000,000 under the Lend-Lease Act will begin in about two weeks. New England's share of the $15,000,000,000 in defense orders already placed has been about 12 per cent, Mr. Creighton said.

Efforts to Repeal P.R. Law Fail in the Bay State Senate

Proposed repeal of the law allowing Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation system of government (Plan E) was swiftly refused by the Massachusetts Senate late yesterday.

The Legislative Committee on Cities reported adversely on the repeal bill filed by the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for the Repeal of Plan E.

This Fall Cambridge voters will start operation of Plan E government when they elect their first City Council by Proportional Representation.

Taxation: The two-cent-a-package cigarette tax is expected soon to become permanent. Two years ago it was established as a temporary revenue measure.

Yesterday the Senate reconsidered its previous action whereby it passed to be engrossed, with the House, a measure extending the tax for two more years. Then a bill making the tax permanent was substituted. Similar action must be taken by the House to make the new measure effective.

Liquor Regulation: Abolition of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission was refused by the Senate, in concurrence with the House. Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn, at odds with the Commission, had sought its abolition.

Birth Control: A new drive to defeat the initiative petition to allow physicians to supply birth control information to married couples is under way.

George H. Furness, who announced he represented the Better Government Association, filed a protest against the legality of the signatures on the petition. He charged the petition, containing approximately 45,000 signatures, includes unauthorized signatures, signatures of deceased persons and others obtained by deceit.

Church Beano Games Opposed

Cambridge and its beano games were back in the spotlight today, put there by the objecting voice of the Rev. Frank G. Potter, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Cambridge.

The Rev. Mr. Potter recorded his opposition to the beano games conducted by another church near his own with Ephraim Martin, Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County. The Methodist Episcopal leader said he objected to games he claimed were sponsored by the Rev. Theodore Spyropulous of the Greek Orthodox Church.

First Convention Of State P.O.E.

The first Massachusetts State-chapter convention of the Provide Educational Opportunities Sisterhood—more familiarly known as P. E. O.—opened yesterday at the University Club with an attendance of approximately 250 members. Sessions continued today and concluded after the election of new officers this afternoon.

This national organization, which has a membership of about 70,000, had its beginnings on the campus of Wesleyan College, Iowa, in 1869. Its particular educational project is Cottey College, at Nevada, Missouri.

According to a report on educational and philanthropic work given to the State chaper by Mrs. Marion S. Benson of Boston, Second Vice-President, the Society has a revolving educational fund of $850,000 out of which loans totalling $3,500,000 have been made to nearly 8,000 girls in the past 30 years, enabling them to obtain an education.

The Massachusetts State Chapter was organized last year, and the State now has 11 local chapters. Its present State Chapter President is Mrs. Maude W. Stearns of Cambridge.

Mrs. Veda M. Jones of Portland, Oregon, Supreme President of the Sisterhood, addressed the delegates at their opening session yesterday and will give a parting message at the conclusion of the conference today.

Lyons' Salary Issue in Court

Cambridge taxpayers this afternoon carried their protest against payment of salary of Mayor John W. Lyons, recently found guilty of conspiracy and bribery, to the Middlesex Superior Court in Cambridge.

The Mayor renounced the powers and privileges of his office when he was granted a stay of execution of a 5-7 years' sentence, 15 petitioners, headed by Stoughton Bell, set forth. Payment of salary under such conditions constitutes a "personal gratuity or gift of public funds."

The taxpayers seek an injunction restraining the City Auditor and Treasurer from approving and paying the Mayor the $7,500 salary that goes with the office. The Mayor has been paid for April, the petitioners alleged. They also seek to enjoin the Mayor from accepting any money from the City in payment of his salary.

Mrs. Steadman Pleads Guilty to Manslaughter

The trial of Mrs. Ruth Stanwood Steadman for the murder of Robert Emery ended abruptly in Suffolk Superior Court today when she pleaded guilty to manslaughter.

She was immediately sentenced by Judge Vincent Brogna to serve 15 years in the Woman's Reformatory at Sherborn. She will be eligible for parole in 7½ to 8 years.

The trial began May 19.

Grooming a Prospective Winner

R. J. Keller

At Doll Exhibit at Children's Museum

Mrs. Emerson G. Tiews of Jamaica Plain trains her daughter Marilyn Joan to dress dolls at the current exhibition at Jamaica Plain. The exhibit lasts through June 22. Mrs. Tiews as a girl won the grand award for 12 years' activities at the museum.

City Owned Plant Tax Bill Under Study

A measure which would compel municipal plants to contribute an amount equal to regular taxes on their plants to the relief of taxes in their cities and towns was considered by the House Committee on Municipal Finance today.

The Bill, recommended by State Commissioner of Taxation Henry F. Long, would provide that each municipal plant be assessed at 80 per cent of its plant value and be taxed at the regular rate. This money would then apply to relieve the real estate tax.

Hugh J. Lacey, Manager of the Holyoke Gas & Electric Department, pointed out that a great many plants already contribute to the communities, and that the amount is something to be arranged between the plants and the municipalities, rather than to be fixed by law.

He pointed out that such a law in Holyoke would be unfair because a private concern competes there for industrial service. The private concern would have its machinery taxed at the $5 rate fixed by the State for each $1,000 worth of machinery, while the town plant would be taxed at the regular city tax rate.

Labor Leader Seeks Action On State Compensation Fund

The recent Supreme Judicial Court ruling that the initiative petition for a State fund for workmen's compensation is constitutional has forced a definite legislative showndown on the issue, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, warned the Legislature today.

He appeared before the Legislative Committee on State Administration at a hearing on the State fund measure. He asserted that if the Legislature again refuses to approve the fund the issue will go on the ballot in November, 1942, for a final decision.

Mr. Taylor said organized labor has sought establishment of a State fund for 23 years and the recent court decision has given labor its strongest impetus.

The labor leader explained that under the measure private insurance companies no longer would be allowed to write workmen's compensation policies. Furthermore, it virtually would force employers to take out workmen's compensation to protect their employees.

The Federation official said that under the present system many employers have failed to insure their workers against injuries. In addition, insurance companies have been able to choose their risks and have rejected many employers whose workers were engaged in hazardous occupations. He also charged that the present law operates to deprive persons over 40 years of age of their jobs because premium rates increase as the average age of workers increases. Therefore, he added, the employer discharges the older worker and hires a younger person to avoid high workmen's compensation rates.

He said the oft-used "bogey man of Constitutionality" has been eliminated by the court decision. He said five other states have exclusive state funds.

Biddeford Pool Gets NYA Center

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine has been informed that the National Youth Administration will open a resident center at Biddeford Pool, Maine, to give approximately 100 Maine youths basic training in wooden boat building.

The first job to be undertaken, in the plant of the Marblehead Boat Yard Company there, will be construction of 10 or more 30-foot lifeboats for Government agencies.

Marine Commissions For 29 New Englanders

Twenty-nine New Zealand men will receive Second Lieutenant Commissions in the U. S. Marine Reserve at Quantico, Va., tomorrow, it was learned here today.

The men are among 322 chosen from every State for the special training at the Marine barracks.

Hometown, U.S.A.

The home town doesn't end at the town line. Though you have traveled long, lonely miles, no town is strange, no place is lonely. It's all Hometown because, wherever you go, there is the welcome landmark . . . the familiar blue and white Bell sign, "Public Telephone." It's only minutes back to home, to friends, to associates.

Nothing extraordinary about that, of course. You know there is at least one public telephone in even the smallest hamlet . . . all over this country. You expect it. It's just one of the conveniences. It's for you, for everybody, for anybody in this land of ours.

Such everyday, matter-of-fact conveniences make this a friendly land. Day or night, near or far, familiar voices are waiting for you at a handy public telephone. . . . You're never really "away," out of touch. The day ahead, the towns beyond are less uncertain because a few minutes at the public telephone have made arrangements. You've drawn friends, family, acquaintances about you in a distant place that's still Hometown. That's what the public telephone is for . . . for you. It's your telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Dom Di Maggio Stars in Lead-Off Role—Northeastern Baseball Team Heads List

Little Professor Knows Trick of Getting on Base

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Up among the batting pace setters early today with a fine .350 average, Dom Di Maggio was being called the top ranking lead-off man in the American League.

"Name me a better one," said Jimmy Foxx. "If they don't get the ball over the plate they walk him, because he has good judgment up there. If he's swinging he'll get those hits because he has a good pair of eyes and wrists. And when he gets on he can carry the mail. There isn't a smarter base runner in the big leagues."

By a Staff Photographer
Dom Di Maggio

It is a rare afternoon when the Little Professor fails to get on base, either by a base on balls or the more popular method of getting a hit. Until Johnny Gorsica of the Tigers stopped him at Fenway Park a week ago Monday, the Red Sox center fielder had reached first base at least once in every game.

Hitting Streak

The younger Di Maggio put on a show yesterday while the Red Sox were splitting a double-header with the Athletics, winning the opener by 5-2 and losing the second, 11-1. The Little Professor had a perfect day in the opener, a single, double, triple and walk in four times up, and added another single in the second. He now has a hitting streak of five games and also leads the league with six stolen bases. It takes smart pitching to keep him off the bases.

After three unsuccessful attempts, during which time the Red Sox gave him minor league support, Charley Wagner finally bagged his second victory. By holding the hard-hitting Athletics to seven scattered safeties, Broadway kept his place among Joe Cronin's starters. Had the locals fielded flawlessly and hit normally behind him, the young right-hander would today have five wins and only two losses, instead of a two and five record.

Foxx Slump

While Di Maggio and Ted Williams continue to hit the ball hard, Jimmy Foxx and Lou Finney wallow along in protracted slumps. Double-X has connected only twice in his last 19 times up. The shift across the diamond to third base probably hurt him at the plate. His average this morning was down to .254, far below his normal pace, despite the presence of five homers and 27 runs batted in.

Finney is moving along at an even slower pace than Foxx. The outfielder-first baseman failed to get a hit in the double-header with the Athletics, causing his figure to drop under .200. However, several of his recent drives were labeled base hits until run down by fleet fielders.

Williams First

Picking up his sixth homer and a single in six tries, Ted Williams held his league batting lead at an even .400. He has hit safely in the last 13 contests, and in 19 of the most recent 20. The four-bagger yesterday carried over the visiting bull pen and into the distant right-center field bleachers. It came off Bump Hadley in the opener.

If the weather is favorable on Friday, between 35,000 and 40,000 will jam Fenway Park for the big Red Sox-Yankee doubleheader. Tickets are as scarce as pennants in Phillie. The Fenway office is being swamped with requests. Unless you are a personal friend of Tom Yawkey, your chances of buying a reserved seat are nil. The 1941 Yankees are not the Yankees of old, but the tradition lingers on to lure fans through the turnstiles. They still draw wherever they play.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Athletics close their series here tomorrow and it will be Ladies' Day . . . Saturday is an open date in Boston, as the Sox will be in Detroit and the Braves in Philadelphia . . . Some criticism of both big league schedules has been heard this spring . . . An open Saturday here, for instance . . . This should never be allowed to happen in a two-club city . . . The Cardinals are unhappy because the schedule brings the Dodgers up against the last-place Phillies five times this week.

* * *

When the A's took the second half of yesterday's twin bill at Fenway, it was Connie Mack's initial victory over the Red Sox since July 2nd of last season . . . The locals had captured 18 straight from the so-called White Elephants . . . Jim Tabor finished yesterday's second game at third base and Tom Carey at shortstop . . . Defensively, Skeeter Newsome has starred as a replacement for Bobby Doerr, taking 54 chances without an error . . . Dick Errickson has lost five in a row for the Braves . . . He was beaten last night in New York on a single by Carl Hubbell, one of the weakest hitters in baseball . . . Gene Moore was in center field, Babe Dahlgren at third base and Buddy Hassett on first.

Bay State Has Strong Golf Team

One of the strongest teams in the 34-year history of the interstate golf matches between Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island will represent the Bay State in this year's competition at Oyster Harbors Club on the Cape this Saturday and Sunday.

The Massachusetts Golf Association today announced its 10-man team, and if titles won by the members plus all their experience mean anything, this State should win its first MacColl Trophy since 1936.

This year's Massachusetts team numbers five veterans from last years decemvirate which lost merely by a point and a half to Connecticut. The veterans returning are Ted Adams, Ted Bishop, Mel Demarais, Bobby Knowles, and Ray Marad. The newcomers, who add both strength and experience to the team, include Kenny Corcoran, Trailer Bill Holt, the Martin twins, Leo and Ed, and Mel Merritt, M. G. A. President.

Strong Array

Altogether this is a pretty strong array, as a list of the championships and past accomplishments of the players proves. Bishop is the present State amateur champion and is playing this spring as he never played before. He has yet to finish worse than second in an M. G. A. sponsored tournament. Adams held the State title two years ago, while Leo Martin holds the New England amateur championship besides having gone to the final of the State amateur last summer.

Most important addition to the team, of course, is Holt, who is now making his permanent residence in Cambridge. Two years ago Bill went to the semi-finals of the British amateur, and later in the same year he won the eastern amateur championship by beating Willie Turnesa, then national amateur title-holder, in the 36-hole final. Holt, incidentally, is actually a local product, having been born in near-by Medford.

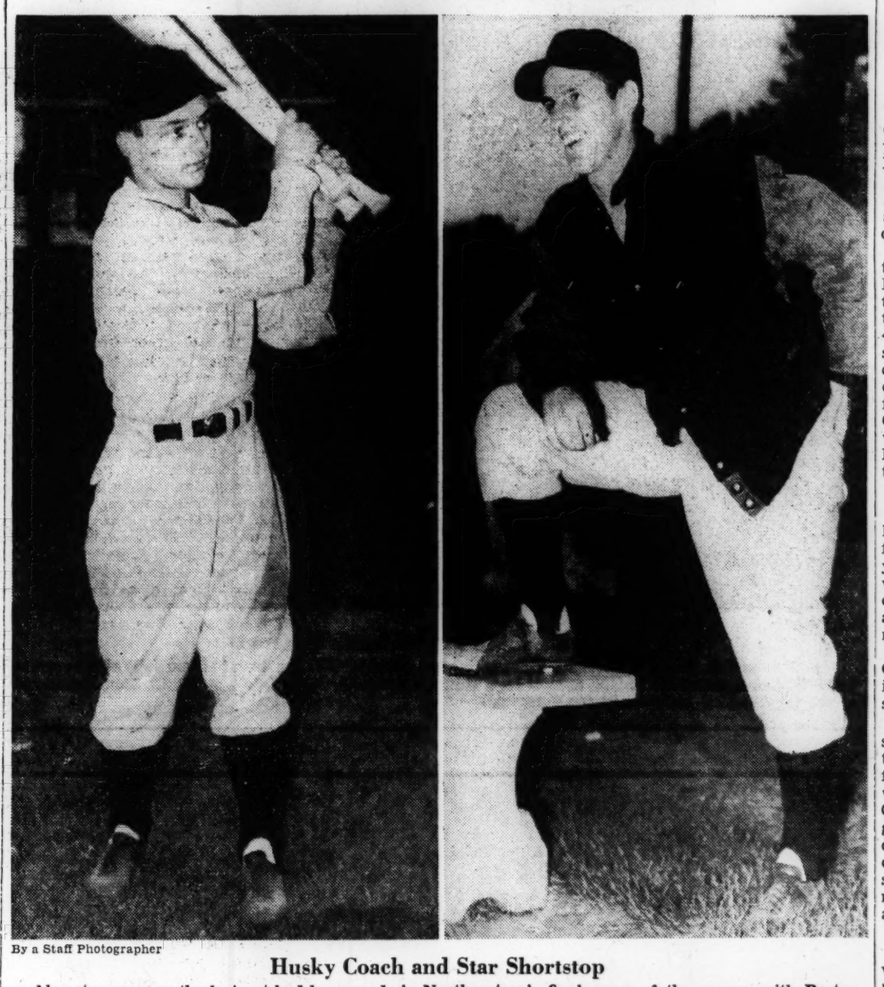
Holt is the only member of the Massachusetts team who has never played in the interstate matches before. Each of the other nine players has made at least one previous appearance.

Past Accomplishments

Recent accomplishments of the other players are as follows: Marad—runner-up in the 1937 New England public links tourney and in the 1939 State amateur; Corporal Knowles — former Florida and Maine amateur champion and 1939 winner of The Country Club Cup; Merritt—medalist, and semifinalist in the 1940 State amateur; Ed Martin—holder of T. C. C. Cup and quarter-finalist in the 1937 State amateur; Demarais —winner with Tom Mahan of United Shoe two weeks ago in the N. E. P. G. A. amateur-pro event at Woodland, with Mel shooting two 70's on his own ball; and Corcoran—finalist last summer in the Robert Todd Lincoln Memorial Cup tourney at Ekwanok C. C. in Manchester, Vt.

Order of play is sixsomes on Saturday afternoon, and singles Sunday morning.

Consider Season Successful



By a Staff Photographer

Husky Coach and Star Shortstop

Almost as soon as the last out had been made in Northeastern's final game of the season with Boston College yesterday, these two important parts of the Huskies' baseball nine began thinking about next season. Coach Herb Gallagher, right, and Al Pajonas, his shortstop, feel that Northeastern has an excellent chance to better this season's fine record of 12 wins as against four losses, and both are eager for the spring of 1942 to roll around.

Husky Nine Takes Mythical Local College Championship

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there were a trophy for the baseball championship of the local colleges, it would be resting today in the halls of Northeastern University—and this despite the Huskies' 9-2 defeat at the hands of Boston College yesterday.

That game was the only one Coach Herb Gallagher's team lost in five meetings with their friendly rivals, and though it ended the season on a lightly tainted note for the Huskies, it still could not deprive them of the mythical title.

Earlier this season, in fact in the first game of the spring at Huntington Field, the Huskies tripped up Boston College 9-0, and then went on to defeat Harvard 4-3, and Tufts twice in one day by scores of 5-1 and 7-6. Gallagher considers this feat consolation enough for having failed to defend the New England College Conference League title, which went to Rhode Island State with Northeastern and New Hampshire tied for second.

Won 12 Games

Altogether this season the Huskies won 12 games and lost four, an improvement over last year, when the record stood at 11 victories and three defeats, and a definite tribute to the coaching ability of the young Newton mentor.

There was just one adjective in Gallagher's vocabulary this morning as he thought back over the season, and it was "great."

"I think we had a great season," he said, with his characteristic grin. "We lost out in the conference race, but don't forget that we had two games with Maine and Connecticut canceled, and in the games that we did play with those colleges we won. We had a great captain in Si Simon, and I am sorry to see him go. And as for next spring, I think our prospects are great."

Rosy Outlook

These "great" prospects are no wishful dreams on Gallagher's part, either, for the outlook for the 1942 team is even rosier than was the outlook for this year's nine. Of his regulars, Herb will lose only three men, and the replacements from the freshmen are "great," Gallagher says.

Those who have played their last games for Northeastern are Captain Simon, Ed Colt, and Lou Cunningham, all of whom patrolled the outfield. Cunningham, who was a fourth regular outfielder, set some sort of a record for the Huskies when he hit safely 10 consecutive times. The major league record, incidentally, is only two more and was made three years ago by Pinky Higgins when he was playing third base for the Boston Red Sox.

Coached at Third

A fourth player will depart from the roster in Vin Labowicz, a substitute outfielder. Vin, however, made himself valuable to the Huskies by coaching at third base where he did a bang-up job.

Returning regulars include Mickey Maguire, catcher; Fred Rice and Chick Coole, pitchers; Fred Antinarelli and Walter Urbanik at first, Mike Azzone at second, Al Pajonas at short, Oscar Khederian at third, and Wally Sullivan in the outfield.

These boys will be augmented by a group of freshmen who should go far toward helping the Huskies retain their high standard of baseball. Among the most prominent of the yearlings are George Yankowski, catcher; Dick Morrissey, pitcher; Ed Sitarz, first baseman, and Dave Connors, outfielder.

Two Catchers

Of this quartet Gallagher said, "Yankowski is going to help us a lot. Maguire is a good catcher now, but it is going to be great to have two backstops, because that means I can put Wally Sullivan back in the outfield. Morrissey, who comes from Newton, is a big boy, not too experienced, but he is fast and looked good with the freshmen. This boy Sitarz, I believe, has as good a chance of going places as Pajonas, and plenty of big league scouts like Al tremendously. Connors, also a hockey player, will probably be our lead-off man. He is small, but he has a good eye and is very fast on the base paths."

Last items remaining on the Husky schedule are the election of a captain to succeed Simon and the annual team banquet at the Hotel Lenox. Both will take place tomorrow. Sullivan and Pajonas appear to be the leading candidates for the captaincy.

Records Possible at Brown With Schoolboy Stars Due

Twenty-four schools, led by defending champion, Seton Hall, and including the top flight shoolboy track performers of the nation, will compete at Brown Field, Friday, May 30 in the 21st annual Brown Interscholastic Track Meet.

The list:

Aldrich High, Barnstable High, Concord, Mass. High, Cranston High, Dean Academy, E. Providence High, Garner High, LaSalle Academy, LaSalle Military Academy, Lawrence Central Catholic High, Moses Brown School, Mount Pleasant High, New Bedford Vocational School, Pawtucket East High, Phillips Andover Academy, Portsmouth Priory School, Providence Central High, Providence Classical High, Providence Country Day School, Providence Hope High, Providence Trade School, Seton Hall Prep School, Worcester Academy and Worcester Classical High School.

Despite the entry of numerous other sectional and national schoolboy figures, the widely heralded sprint duel between Howie Caldwell of Moses Brown and Harvey Kelsey of Andover is still the No. 1 attraction.

Approaching Zenith

Both dash aces have given every indication in recent performances that they are still approaching their zenith, and it is confidently expected that they will force each other to their best marks when matched in the 100 and 220 Friday afternoon.

The Caldwell-Kelsey sprint duel is being called by some the most prominent schoolboy dash race since Charles Rice of Powder Point, Howard Drew of Springfield and Eddie Teschner of Exeter clashed at the Harvard Stadium in 1911. Drew won both the 100 and 220 and later set a world mark of 9.6 for the century.

Predictions of the possibility of world-equalling or world-breaking performances are becoming more and more insistent. Both Caldwell and Kelsey are reported to be in peak condition and ready to give the best exhibitions of their sensational careers. Caldwell has yet to be pushed in the 220-yard dash, even when equalling the world interscholastic mark of 20.7 two weeks ago, and the same may be said of Kelsey, whose outstanding performance has been a 9.5 century.

Other Contenders

Other contenders is a star-studded sprint field are Paul Cowie of LaSalle Military Academy and Stu Dawson of Seton Hall, both of whom rank with the best schoolboy sprinters in the East and may be considered the "dark horses" of the sprints.

Among the 210 entrants are more than two score regional stars, established champions in their own areas, now eager to test their talents with titleholders of other sections. Too many to enumerate, the list includes such luminaries as Anthony Luciano of Seton Hall, national prep school mile and half mile champion, and Bob Stuart of LaSalle Military Academy, national quarter-mile titleholder. Both Luciano and Stuart are expected to make sereve assaults on meet and track records. Stuart is undefeated in the 440 for the past two years and his coach has expressed the belief that he will run the quarter in 48 seconds at Brown.

Harvard Captains

Robert B. Houghton '42 of Billerica, Mass., and Orme Wilson, Jr., '42, of Washington, D. C., have been elected captains of the Harvard track and tennis teams, respectively. Houghton won the mile run against Yale last Saturday. Wilson was captain of the his freshman tennis team and won two minor H's on the varsity with a minor H in squash his sophomore year.

Red Sox

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	3	2	3	6	1	0	0
Finney 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Williams lf	2	1	1	4	6	0	0
Foxx 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cronin ss	3	1	0	0	2	2	0
Fox, lf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
L Newsome 2b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Pytlak c	4	1	2	3	4	0	0
Wagner p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	31	5	7	14	27	9	0
ATHLETICS							
Brancato ss	3	0	0	0	2	6	1
†Collins	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moses rf	5	0	1	2	3	0	0
McCoy 2b	2	1	1	1	0	3	0
Johnson lf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Siebert 1b	4	0	1	2	12	0	0
S Chapman rf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Hayes c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Suder 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Hadley p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Miles	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	7	10	24	12	1

*Miles batted for Hadley in ninth.
†Batted for Brancato in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	—	5
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits, Di Maggio, Pytlak, S. Chapman, Moses, Siebert. Three-base hit, Di Maggio. Home run, Williams. Struck out, by Hadley, Foxx, Fox, Wagner; Wagner, Hadley 2. Base on balls, Cronin, Williams, Wagner, McCoy 2, Hayes, Brancato, Di Maggio, Wagner, Johnson, S. Chapman, Siebert. Hit by pitcher, by Hadley (Williams). Wild pitch, Hadley. Runs batted in, Williams 2, Pytlak, Di Maggio. Double play, Wagner, Cronin and Finney. Umpires, Rue, Stewart and Summers. Time of game, 1h. 55m. Attendance, 2500.

Second Game

PHILA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brancato ss	4	2	3	5	0	2	0
Moses rf	4	1	1	2	6	1	1
McCoy 2b	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
R Johnson lf	4	1	1	4	7	1	0
Siebert 1b	5	1	1	3	3	0	0
Chapman cf	5	2	3	6	2	1	0
Hayes c	5	2	2	3	4	1	0
Suder 3b	3	1	1	3	3	0	0
Marchildon p	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	11	12	26	27	8	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio, cf	2	0	1	2	2	0	0
Spence, cf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finney, 1b	4	0	0	0	11	2	0
Williams, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Foxx, 3b	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Tabor, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cronin, ss	2	0	0	0	3	3	0
Carey, ss	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fox, rf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
L Newsome, 2b	3	0	0	0	6	5	0
Peacock, c	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
H Newsome, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Judd, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	27	1	3	4	27	14	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Phila	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	11
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1

Runs batted in, Johnson 3, Moses 2, Chapman 2, Suder, Marchildon, L. Newsome. Two-base hits, Moses, Hayes, Di Maggio. Three-base hits, Brancato, Siebert, Suder. Home runs, Johnson, Chapman. Sacrifices, Moses, McCoy, Suder, H. Newsome. Double plays, Moses and Suder; Finney (unassisted). Left on bases, Philadelphia 7, Boston 6. Bases on balls, off Marchildon 6, off H. Newsome 2, off Dickman, off Judd 3. Struck out, by Marchildon 3, by Judd 2. Hits, off H. Newsome, 7 in 4 innings; off Dickman, 3 in 2 2-3 innings; off Judd, 2 in 2 1-3 innings. Will pitches, H. Newsome, Judd. Losing pitcher, H. Newsome. Umpires, Stewart, Summers and Rue. Time, 2h. 17m. Attendance, 4000.

Cadets Ringing Down the Curtain Against Middies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 28—Ringing down the curtain on its two-month spring sports program, the United States Military Academy this Saturday will send five teams into action against Navy in the nation's most colorful intercollegiate rivalry. Two of the events will take place at West Point; the other three at Annapolis.

The annual Army-Navy track meet will be held here, the baseball game is also scheduled for West Point, affording spectators the opportunity of seeing both events in their entirety.

As a special feature, a public address system at the baseball field will relate at 20-minute intervals the progress of Army teams competing at Annapolis. The Naval Academy will entertain the Army lacrosse, tennis and golf squads. The golf match will be played in the morning, but tennis and lacrosse will get under way about the same times, respectively, as track and baseball at West Point.

None of the Army teams which will face Navy this Saturday has been defeated more than three times this season, save one. The baseball nine has a record of seven victories in 13 starts. Navy, on the other hand, will rule the favorite. Until Pitt stopped them last Saturday, the Midshipmen had won nine straight.

The track meet is one of those "pay - your - money - take - your - choice" affairs. Army has crushed Brown, Penn State and Rutgers in dual meets and Dartmouth, Iowa and Columbia in a quadrangle engagement. The Cadets suffered their first defeat of the season last week end, when, Pitt, defending intercollegiate champions, emerged victorious.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .400; Cullenbine, St. Louis, .385.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 36; Di Maggio, Boston, and S. Chapman, Philadelphia, 34.
Hits—Travis and Cramer, Washington, 54.
Runs Batted In—Keller, New York, 37; Gordon, New York, and York, Detroit, 36.
Doubles—Keltner, Cleveland, 15; Di Maggio, Boston, 14.
Triples—Travis, Washington, 7; S. Chapman, Philadelphia, 5.
Home Runs—York, Detroit, 10; Heath, Cleveland, 9.
Stolen Bases—Di Maggio, Boston, 6; Case, Washington, 5.
Pitching—Feller, Cleveland 9-2; Harder, Cleveland, and Lyons, Chicago, 4-1.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brookyn, 379; Slaughter, St. Louis, 362.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 35; Moore, St. Louis, 32.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 54; Brown, St. Louis, 50.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 36; Mize, St. Louis, 30.
Doubles—Mize, St. Louis, 15; Moore, St. Louis, and Danning, New York, 12.
Triples—Brown, St. Louis, Lavagetto, Brooklyn, Moore, Boston, and Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 4.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 10; Camilli, Brooklyn, and Nicholson, Chicago, 9.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 8; Werber, Cincinnati, Handley, Pittsburgh, and Marion, St. Louis, 4.
Pitching—Warneke, St. Louis, 5-0; Cooper, St. Louis, 6-1.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	31	105	25	42	.400
Cullenbine, Browns	31	91	21	35	.385
Reiser, Dodgers	25	87	19	33	.379
Travis, Senators	35	143	28	54	.378
Slaughter, Cardinals	37	149	30	54	.362
Hack, Cubs	34	122	34	44	.361

Baseball Games

Today

American League

New York at Washington (night).
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.

National League

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia (night).
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

National League

Boston at New York.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.
New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Av.
Williams	105	25	42	6	24	.400
Cronin	119	27	44	4	27	.370
Di Maggio	137	34	48	0	13	.350
Pytlak	78	9	23	0	7	.295
Tabor	103	11	29	4	21	.282
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Peacock	58	7	15	0	11	.259
Foxx	126	30	32	5	27	.254
Fox	51	4	12	0	3	.235
Spence	74	8	17	1	7	.230
Newsome	41	4	9	0	4	.220
Finney	105	16	20	1	9	.190
Carey	6	3	1	0	1	.167
Hale	18	3	2	0	0	.111

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
L. Waner	29	6	15	0	3	.517
Cooney	98	12	33	0	7	.337
Moore	127	15	34	1	10	.268
Miller	131	17	35	3	19	.267
Rowell	134	17	35	3	9	.261
Hassett	13	2	3	0	2	.231
Dahlgren	125	15	27	5	21	.216
Manno	15	1	3	0	4	.200
West	103	17	20	6	20	.194
Masi	27	2	5	0	2	.185
Sisti	79	8	14	1	6	.177
Berres	69	4	12	0	6	.174
P. Waner	45	2	6	0	4	.133
Gremp	7	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	0	0	0	0	.000

Heavy Spectator Taxation May Halt Pro Hockey Play

OTTAWA, Ont., May 28 (CP)—A delegation representing sporting interests in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa met yesterday with Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley for discussion of the new taxes on sporting attractions and other amusements.

Members of the delegation are Conny Smythe, Manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League; Tommy Gorman, Manager of the Montreal Forum; J. P. McCaffrey, prominent Ottawa sportsman, and Fraser Hadley, J. P. Ebbs and Gordon McLaren, all connected with Ottawa sporting interests.

End of Pro Game

Discussions were carried on the day before with National Revenue Department officials. At that time Smythe said in an interview that extension of the new amusement tax from motion picture houses to spectator sports might mean the end of professional hockey in Canada. He added that amateur hockey also would be adversely affected.

Gorman said the Minister gave the delegation a most sympathetic hearing but indicated there was little he could do but put into effect the new 20 percent tax on spectator amusements.

Gorman, who represented the Canadian Arena Company, expressed the fear the imposition of the new tax might put Montreal Canadiens of the N. H. L. out of business.

"The point is," he said, "that this means a tax of 37½ per cent altogether on the Canadiens' intake. We alreay have a 12½ percent Provincial amusement tax and a 5 percent Montreal Athletic Commission."

The delegation spent about an hour with the Minister and Gorman said it was made plain that the tax was expected to be passed on to the spectator.

Arena Officials to Meet

"Mr. Ilsley indicated that it was his belief that the increased money in circulation would mean increased business at the box office and probably offset the new tax," said Gorman.

"We pointed out that most of the rinks in the country are bankrupt but the Finance Minister said he could not change his mind."

Gorman said he now would report back to the Directors of the Canadian Arena Company and they probably would meet in Montreal to decide what steps should be taken in view of the Finance Minister's decision.

Braves

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rucker cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Whitehead 2	3	0	0	0	1	5	1
Ott rf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Young 1b	4	0	1	1	14	2	0
Danning c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
J Moore lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jurges ss	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Orengo 3b	3	1	2	5	1	1	1
Schumacher p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hubbell p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	7	10	27	10	2
BOSTON							
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	9	1	0
P Waner rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
West lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Miller ss	2	1	1	4	2	3	0
G Moore cf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dahlgren 3b	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
*Tobin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salvo p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
†L Waner	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Erickson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	4	7	‡25	9	0

*Batted for Salvo in eighth. †Batted for Berres in ninth. ‡One out when winning runs scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1

Runs batted in, Orengo, Miller, Hubbell, Home runs, Orengo, Miller. Stolen base, Ott. Double plays, Jurges and Orengo; Young, Canning and Young; Whitehead, Jurges and Young. Left on bases, New York 9, Boston 7. Bases on balls, by Salvo 2, by Schumacher 3, by Hubbell 2, by Errickson. Struck out, by Schumacher 3, by Salvo 2. Hits, off Schumacher, 2 in 7 innings; off Salvo 4 in 7 innings; off Hubbell, 2 in 2 innings; off Errickson, 1 in 1 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Salvo (Orengo). Wild pitch, Salvo. Winning pitcher, Hubbell. Losing pitcher, Errickson. Umpires, Conlan, Goertz, and Reardon. Time, 2h. 18m. Attendance, 17,000.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2198
Fenway Park Ken. 6333

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 2 GAMES
YANKEES vs. RED SOX
SEATS ALL GAMES AT
TYSON in Macy Drug, Mass. 3340
232 Tremont, corner Stuart

Alice Marble to Sing Here

Alice Marble and Bill Tilden are doubling in brass in the coming benefit for The British War Relief Society on June 11. Not only are they donating their services and paying their own expenses, something quite unprecedented, like their fellow players on that day—Mary Hardwick, Don Budge, Fred Perry, Vin Richards, and Lester Stoefen (recently added to the big six) but they're helping to run the show that's being given in honor of the players after the matches.

This benefit is one of those "all-out" affairs. Everybody is giving without stint. The British War Relief Society is giving the customers more than their money's worth in the greatest number of top-notch tennis players ever gathered together on one court in one afternoon. The players are coming with no expense to the Society. Arthur Race of the Copley-Plaza is giving them rooms. The Longwood Cricket Club is giving the use of its facilities, without asking one cent of the profits, and even throws in the services of experts like Dick Bishop, Mike Blanchard and Dave Niles, as referees and umpires, and Calvin Hosmer as chairman of the grounds committee.

Owners of the grounds adjoining Longwood are giving the use of them to the Society for parking space on the afternoon of June 11, and Paul Spillano, Longwood's ticket chairman for years, is giving his expert services daily at the Society's uptown headquarters, 27 Commonwealth Avenue, filling orders as rapidly as they come in. And they're coming in fast! In the first day's mail, all of the boxes seating four were sold out and all but four of the boxes seating six. One section is gone, but there are still plenty of good seats in the other three.

Virginia Rice Johnson who knows her way about a tennis court, is giving a party for the players at the Sheraton Sky Garden, atop the Hotel Sheraton, before the dinner dance being given for the champions after the matches, and it's here that Miss Marble and Mr. Tilden will do their doubling in brass, Alice singing as she has done in New York and Big Bill acting as master of ceremonies. Reservations can be made at the Sheraton or through Com. 1570.

Trophy to Yale Captain

Sewell S. Cutler of Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y., Yale's tennis captain, has been awarded the James Abbott Hutchinson Trophy, presented each year to the member who has done the most for the team.

Misses Jameson, Miley Advance at Houston, Tex.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 28 (AP)—Betty Jameson and Marian Miley led favorites into the second round of the women's Trans-Mississippi golf tournament yesterday.

Miss Miley played 13 holes in one-under-par in eliminating Mrs. I. S. Handy, of Houston, 7 and 6. Miss Jameson finished one-over-par in swamping Mrs. F. M. Hight, of Houston, 9 and 8.

In a mild upset 15-year-old Betty Jane Haemerle, of St. Louis, lost to Mrs. Elfred Beck, of Dallas, 2 and 7.

Phyllis Otto, Atlantic, Iowa, high school student, defeated Mrs. E. L. Rolfs, of Houston, 6 and 5.

Mary Agnes Wall, of Menominee, Mich., defeated Mrs. R. E. Winger, of Fort Worth, 2 and 1.

HOLIDAY PICTURE TAKERS . . .

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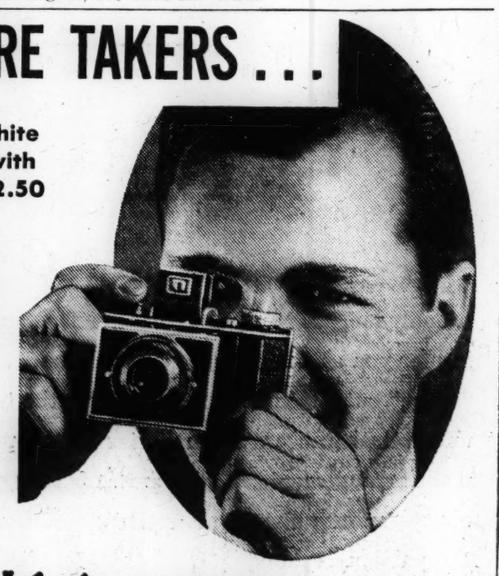

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Titles Evenly Decided in Three Pacific Coast Conference North Division Meets

Washington Wins in Tennis Oregon, Golf; Huskies, Track

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Three Northern Division spring sports championships have been decided, and three colleges have shared in the spoils. Athletes from the six northern schools of the Pacific Coast Conference squared away in friendly combat, and when the warfare was over, the titles were evenly decided.

First winner was the Washington State track squad who added the Northern Division meet title to their undefeated dual meet record. Under a new coach, the former Stanford track star, Jack Weiershauser, the Cougars operated as smoothly as under Carl Schlademan, and won their ninth successive Division meet, compiling 48 2-5 points. University of Washington was second with 33 1-5, a surprisingly strong Idaho team finished third, and Oregon, Oregon State and Montana followed in order.

Washington State's victory was achieved through strength in the track events where the Cougars won six of nine events, as sophomore Pat Haley personally accounted for 15 points. The six-foot-four-inch sophomore won the 100 and 220-yard dashes and the 220-yard low hurdles and ran anchor on the winning mile relay team, to take individual honors.

Sets Meet Mark

A slow track and soggy field at Pullman prevented broken records by all except Oregon's famous high jumper, Les Steers, who set a new meet mark of 6ft. 8 13-16in. Steers also won the javelin event.

Idaho's new-found strength gave the Vandals three first places and a tie for another, a better individual record than Washington. The Huskies gained only one first place, but had enough seconds and thirds to gain second in team standings.

Another sport championship was also held in the Palouse district, as the University of Oregon golf team won the Northern Division championship at Pullman. Closely pressed by the strong Washington team, Oregon's four-man team could have won only by shooting remarkable golf, which they did.

Look at these scores. Each player on the Oregon team shot two 18-hole rounds, and the winning Oregon score was 593 strokes, or an average of a little over 74 strokes per round. Very few professional golf teams could equal a record like that, especially on a strange course.

Members of the Oregon team were Dick Hanen, with rounds of 73-70—143; Shelby Golden, 76-71—147; Don Cawley, 75-75—150; and Bob Duden, 75-78—153.

Retain Individual Crown

Although Coach Bill Jefferson's Washington team lost their team championship of 1940, they retained the individual title. Young Harold "Tass" Gjolme put together sub-par rounds of 68-70 for a total of 138. Last year's champion, Palmer Smith of Washington, slipped to 78-73—151, and the Washington team finished in second place with a score of 600.

Oregon State was third with 632, Washington State fourth with 635, and Idaho fifth with 676.

On the University of Washington tennis courts, the Conference netmen held their annual competition, which saw new leaders in singles and doubles, but the same team champion, the University of Washington.

Merwin Miller of Washington State displayed a brilliant net game as he won the Division singles title. Miller blasted the defending champion, Len Clark of Oregon, off the courts in straight sets in the semifinals, and then disposed of Washington's Bob Odman in a four-set final.

Odman had been undefeated in dual meet competition, and only the week previous won a straight set match from Miller. But the wiry Washington State netster profited by his earlier match, and won by scores of 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Miller took the attack at all times, and came to the net on almost every point. His volleying was superb, and the achievement was noteworthy on the slow courts.

Doubles Title

Odman teamed with Henry Loquvam to win the doubles championship in an all-Washington final, defeating Darrell (Righty) Eden and Doug LeFebvre, 6—3, 6—4.

Team scoring gave Washington 14 points, followed by Washington State 7, Idaho 5, Oregon 5, and Oregon State 1.

Only one Northern Division title remains to be decided, as Oregon and Washington seek the baseball championship in the final week of play. After losing four successive games, the Huskies came back in the running by sweeping a two-game series with Oregon.

In the only other spring sport, crew, no Division meet is held, the Washington-California race being the only major competition.

Husky varsity and junior varsity boats are in training daily for the Poughkeepsie regatta late in June where both Washington boats have national championships to defend.

B. C.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	28	14	.667
Chicago	21	15	.583
New York	21	18	.538
Detroit	20	19	.513
Boston	17	17	.500
Philadelphia	18	20	.474
Washington	14	25	.359
St. Louis	12	23	.343

Results May 27

St. Louis 5, Chicago 2.
New York 10, Washington 8.
Detroit 9, Cleveland 6.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 11, Boston 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	28	9	.756
Brooklyn	26	12	.684
New York	19	14	.576
Cincinnati	17	20	.459
Chicago	16	19	.457
Pittsburgh	13	20	.375
Boston	12	21	.364
Philadelphia	10	25	.286

Results May 27

New York 2, Boston 1.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 0.
Only games scheduled.

Don Budge Bows To John Faunce Straight Sets

CHICAGO, May 28 (AP)—A persistent rival and the law of averages finally caught up with J. Donald Budge.

The California redhead has been breezing through all comers, amateur and pro, for a long time. His victims frequently included John Faunce, Hollywood professional.

But Faunce, who never gained much distinction as an amateur and turned pro only four years ago, was redhot yesterday and he knocked Budge out of the national professional championship tourney in straight sets, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3. Even the defending champion's famous backhand could not stem the tide. The match was Budge's tourney debut, coming the day after his marriage to a Stanford University co-ed.

His defeat left the title battle wide open. Big Bill Tilden swung back into action today against Keith Gledhill of Los Angeles in quest of a semifinal berth and Fred Perry of Beverly Hills, Calif., engaged Joe Nogrady of Dallas.

Doubles play put Tilden and Vincent Richards, New York, against Berkeley Bell, New York, and Lloyd Budge, Lake Forest, Ill., and Dick Skeen, Hollywood, and Faunce, against George O'Connell and George Jennings, Chicago pair.

Karel Kozeluh, of Greenwich, Conn., eliminated the veteran Richards from the singles, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, and Perry erased Charles Wood, New York, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5.

Les Stoefen, California giant, fell before Joe Whalen, Coral Gables, Fla., 9—7, 2—6, 6—4, 7—9, 7—5, in the toughest match of the meet, and Skeen defeated Dan Watson, Chevy Chase, Md., 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Frenchmen Among Speedsters Ready For Final Tests

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28 (AP)—This was the last day to get into the starting lineup of 33 cars for the twenty-ninth annual 500-mile automobile race Friday and two places remained open.

Among six speedsters believed ready for the final qualifying trials were Rene LeBegue and Jean Trevoux of France and Shorty Cantlon of Indianapolis. To qualify, a car must run 10 miles at 115 miles an hour or faster; the 33 fastest qualifiers will start the race.

Ted Horn, Paterson, N. J., qualified yesterday at 124.297 m.p.h.

Mauri Rose, Indianapolis, was favored to win the race in a secret ballot last night at the annual meeting of the 100-Mile-an-Hour-Club, for those who have driven the full 500 miles here at the century mark or better. Sixteen of the 27 living members, only a dozen of whom will compete Friday, were present.

They picked Rex Mays to finish second, Wilbur Shaw third, and Horn fourth. Last year, Shaw won ahead of Mays, Rose, and Horn in that order.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 27

International League

Jersey City 7, Syracuse 3 (10 innings).
Montreal 3, Toronto 2 (8 innings).
Baltimore 3, Newark 1.

American Association

Indianapolis 12, Toledo 0.
Columbus 6, Louisville 5.
Milwaukee-St. Paul, wet grounds.
Kansas City-Minneapolis, wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 4, San Diego 2.
Sacramento 8, San Francisco 3.
Hollywood-Seattle, rain.
Oakland-Portland, rain.

Texas League

Dallas 5, Oklahoma City 1.
Fort Worth 3, Tulsa 1.
Shreveport-Houston, rain.

Southern Association

Knoxville 9, Nashville 7.
Atlanta 4, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 7, Memphis 3.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 5.

Eastern League

Binghamton 6, Wilkes-Barre 4.
Hartford 7, Williamsport 0.
Elmira 5, Springfield 3.
Albany 5, Scranton 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees whipped Washington Senators twice and climbed into first division.

Three Years Ago

Harvard crew finished sprint season unbeaten by defeating Columbia by 1¾ lengths on Harlem River.

College Tennis

Results May 27

Michigan 8, Kalamazoo 1.
Northwestern 9, Chicago 0.

College Golf

Result May 27

Michigan Normal 12½, Wayne 2½.

Soaring Heights

Wide World

Breaking High Jump Mark

LOS ANGELES—Les Steers, University of Oregon track star, shown as he bettered his own previous mark to set a new world's record for the high jump at the Los Angeles Coliseum Relays on May 24. Steers' new leap of 6ft. 10⅞in. topped his earlier effort by 3-32 of an inch.

Thirty-Four Registered Swimming Marks Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—The list of swimming records for 1941 approved by the National Collegiate A. A. was released today by Philip S. Harburger, chairman of the committee in charge, and it discloses that 34 registered standards were broken or tied, 12 by varsity stars and 11 each by college freshmen and schoolboys.

Outstanding in the varsity field was the beating several times of the intercollegiate and world record of 3:30.7 for the 400 yard relay. The Yale four of Thomas Britton, Richard Kelly, Edward Pope and Howard Johnson eventually dropped the N. C. A. A. mark to 3:28.8, but it deserves mention that the three last named and Robert Bennett, a freshman, lowered the world time to 3:27.7 at an A. A. U. meet.

Single Carnival

One of the most remarkable features of the season was the shattering of six long course records and the equaling of another by Michigan contenders at a single two-day carnival. James Welsh scored twice on the occasion, clipping the freestyle figures for 220 yards from 2:18.7 to 2:16.6 and 440 yards from 5:08.7 to 5:05.3.

Noteworthy also were the shading of the short course time for the 300 yard medley relay from 2:55 to 2:54.5 by the Wolverine trio of Francis Heydt, James Skinner and Gus Sharamet, and the tying of the 100-yard freestyle mark of 0:51.6 by William Prew, of Wayne.

William Powlison, of the University of Washington, placed to his credit the rating performances among college freshmen, reducing the short course record for 50 yards free style from 0:23.8 to 0:23.6 and that for 100 yards, 20-yard course, from 0:53.5 to 0:52.7.

Schoolboy Stars

The year's highlight was the rise to fame of two of the greatest schoolboy aces ever developed, William Smith Jr., of Baldwin H. S., Wailuku, Hawaii, and Henry Kozlowski, of Lane Technical, Chicago.

Smith cut the national high school short course standards for 220 yards freestyle from 2:15.6 to 2:14 and 440 yards from 5:02.5 to 4:45.7, but these exploits don't begin to show his caliber. In A. A. U. competition he sliced the world short course record for 440 yards from 4:40.8 to 4:38.5 and the American long course marks for 200 meters from 2:13.8 to 2:10.3, 400 meters from 4:46 to 4:44.1 and 800 meters from 10:07 to 10:03.

Kozlowski brought down the short course time for 100 yards freestyle from 0:53.2 to 0:52.6 and registered 0:52.4 in missing second place by a touch in the national A. A. U. championship.

The list of approved records follows:

Intercollegiate Records

20-Yard Course

300-yard individual medley, 3:39.4, Jack Dallas, University of Oregon, Feb. 14.
300-yard medley relay, 2:54.5, University of Michigan (Francis Heydt, James Skinner, Gus Sharamet), Feb. 21.

Short Course

100-yard freestyle, 0:51.6 (equals record), William Prew, Wayne University, Feb. 19.
400-yard relay, 3:28.8, Yale (Thomas Britton, Richard Kelly, Edward Pope, Howard Johnson), Feb. 22.

Long Course

100-yard freestyle, 0:53.1, Charles Barker, Michigan, March 8.
220-yard freestyle, 2:16.6, James Welsh, Michigan, March 8.
440-yard freestyle, 5:05.3, James Welsh, Michigan, March 8.
200-yard breast stroke, 2:29.2, James Skinner, Michigan, March 8.
150-yard back stroke, 1:41.6 (equals record), Francis Heydt, Michigan, March 8.
400-yard relay, 3:37.6, Michigan (Clair Morse, Gus Sharamet, Dobson Burton, Charles Barker), March 7.
300-yard medley relay, 3:04.5, Michigan (Francis Heydt, James Skinner, William Beebe), March 7.

College Freshman

20-Yard Course

60-yard freestyle, 0:28.9, Peter Powlison, University of Washington, Feb. 17.
100-yard freestyle, 0:52.7, Peter Powlison, Washington, Feb. 17.
400-yard relay, 3:42, Brown University (Joyner, Berns, Capouch, Carson), Feb. 19.

Short Course

50-yard freestyle, 0:23.6, Peter Powlison, Washington, Feb. 8.
300-yard medley relay, 3:02.1, Rutgers University (Gibson, Gantner, Siegel), Feb. 8.

Long Course

50-yard freestyle, 0:25.6, John Eshelman, University of North Carolina, Jan. 18.
100-yard freestyle, 0:55, Robert Bennett Jr., Yale, Feb. 5.
220-yard freestyle, 2:28.8, Eugene Schuman, Duke University, Feb. 20.
150-yard back stroke, 1:45.6, George Hammond, North Carolina, Feb. 20.
400-yard relay, 3:54.9, Yale (Conkling, Mann, Cowan, Bennett), Feb. 5.
300-yard medley relay, 3:17, Yale (Manvel, Drake, Conkling), Feb. 5.

Prep School

20-Yard Course

100-yard back stroke, 1:02.1, Charles Andros, Jr., Albany Academy, Feb. 19.
160-yard relay, 1:13.1, Massanutten Military Academy (Hobert, Elliott, Brooke, Boyer) Feb. 22.

Short Course

50-yard freestyle, 0:23.6, Don Boyer, Massanutten Military Academy, Feb. 7.
200-Yard Relay, 1:35.4 Massanutten M. A. (Hobert, Elliott, Brooke, Boyer), March 22.

High School

20-Yard Course

100-Yard breaststroke, 1:03.8 (equals record), Bill Freeman, Theodore Roosevelt H. S., Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 28.
180-Yard medley relay, 1:40.7, Clinton H. S., Clinton, Iowa (Bruner, Norman, Platt), Feb. 6.

Short Course

100-Yard freestyle, 0:52.6, Henry Kozlowski, Lane Technical, Chicago, Feb. 28.
220-Yard freestyle, 2:14, William Smith Jr., Baldwin H. S., Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, March 22.
440-Yard freestyle, 4:45.7, William Smith Jr., Baldwin H. S., Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, March 22.
100-Yard breaststroke, 1:03.9, William Schmidt, York H. S., York, Pa., April 1.
150-Yard medley relay, 1:22.4, York H. S., York, Pa. (Hein, Schmidt, Lauer), April 1.

National Collegiate A. A. Championship Records

Short Course

50-Yard freestyle, 0:23 (equals record), Charles Barker, Michigan, March 28.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Johnny Mize, Cardinals — Hit pinch single with bases full in ninth inning to drive in run that beat Cubs.

Dom Di Maggio, Red Sox, and Phil Marchildon and Bob Johnson, Athletics—Di Maggio clouted single, double and triple in first game of doubleheader; Marchildon held Red Sox to three hits and Johnson homered with two aboard in nightcap.

Hugh Casey, Dodgers—Blanked Phillies with seven hits for sixth victory of season.

Bruce Campbell, Tigers—Hit two homers against Indians, second with two on base.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Led 18-hit assault on Washington pitchers with homer and three singles.

Carl Hubbell—Won his own game against Braves with ninth-inning single.

Bob Muncrief, Browns—Stopped White Sox with six hits.

College Polo

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The Intercollegiate polo championship, bringing together Yale, Harvard, Princeton, West Point and Penn Military College, will be held at the Blind Brook Turf and Polo Club at Purchase, N. Y., starting June 7.

Yale, defending champion, will meet the Army in the opening encounter. On June 12, the winner of the Yale-Army match will tangle with P. M. C. and Princeton, indoor titleholder, will meet Harvard. The final round will be played June 14.

Flying Rings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex.—A former University of Chicago gymnastics captain, Flying Cadet Frederick E. Fair of Chicago, is learning to master Uncle Sam's basic training planes. He helped win the Big Ten team title in 1934 and won the Conference flying rings crown in 1935.

College Baseball

Results May 27

Navy 13, Georgetown 9.
Boston College 9, Northeastern 2.
New Hampshire 1, Lowell Textile 0.
Penn State 5, Bucknell 3.
St. John's 5, Fordham 1.
Iowa State 7, Kansas 5.
Minnesota 8, California 7.
Vermont 3, St. Michael's 0 (11 innings).

Hubbell Takes Personal Charge at Polo Grounds

By the Associated Press

Among the many things Carl Hubbell must have learned in his dozen years of major league pitching is that the best way to win a ball game is to do it yourself. Even back in the days when he was pitching the New York Giants to National League pennants, "Old Squarepants" was the guy who seldom could get a run or two to work on. Now, in the twilight of his career, Hub is finding that the trouble persists, but he still manages to win his share.

Hubbell took personal charge last night of the Giants' first home game under the floodlights, conquering the Boston Braves, 2 to 1, although his team could get him only seven hits.

Drove Home Run

Hal Schumacher and Manuel Salvo had fought it out for the first seven innings with the only scores coming on a pair of home runs by Joe Orengo and Eddie Miller. Then after an hour's recess while the crowd of 17,000 listened to President Roosevelt's speech, Hubbell and Dick Errickson resumed the duel. The Braves promptly loaded the bases on two hits and an error, but a double-play saved Hubbell and he repaid that kindness in the ninth by singling home Bill Jurges with the winning run.

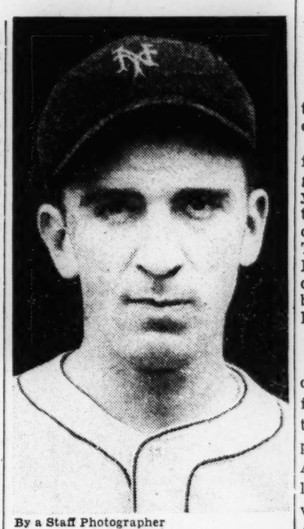
Another night encounter also wound up in the last half of the ninth, with the league-leading St. Louis Cardinals pulling out a 3-to-2 decision over the Chicago Cubs. Johnny Mize, who had yielded his first-base post to Johnny Hopp because of an injury, was called upon for pinch-hitting duty with the bases full and one out and he rapped a single off Jake Mooty to decide the game.

Cards Hold Lead

That victory kept the Cards 2½ games ahead of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who earned an easy 6-0 decision over the Phillies in the National League's only afternoon contest. Hugh Casey, who had been belted out in his two previous starts, pitched seven-hit ball for his sixth victory of the season.

The Philadelphia Athletics, currently the "hottest" American League team, had to share some of the day's honors in the junior circuit with Detroit, which knocked off the league-leading Cleveland Indians, 9-6. The A's took a 5-2 trimming from the Boston Red Sox in the first game of a doubleheader, but came back behind the three-hit hurling of young Phil Marchildon to win the second, 11-1.

Charley Wagner bested the veteran Bump Hadley in the opening mound duel as each allowed seven hits, with Ted Williams' homer accounting for one of the tallies. Then the Athletics, seeking their first victory over Boston this season, slammed three Sox hurlers for a dozen hits, including Bob Johnson's eighth four-bagger of the season and Sam Chapman's seventh.



By a Staff Photographer

Carl Hubbell

Bruce Campbell, former Indian who had beaten his old mates Monday, did the same trick again for Detroit, clouting two home runs to drive in four tallies. His second topped off a five-run game-winning rally in the seventh.

Chicago's second-place White Sox remained four games behind the Tribe when Bob Muncrief's six-hit pitching and Joe Grace's hitting carried the St. Louis Browns to a 5-2 triumph. Grace drove in the first run with a triple, scored the second, and then homered with one aboard.

The New York Yankees staggered to a 10-8 decision over Washington after Red Ruffing had blown up in the sixth and lost a good part of a nine-run lead. Joe Di Maggio's homer and three singles topped the Yanks' attack.

Did You Know?

Between July 1 and Sept. 29, 1902, after being secured by Connie Mack from Los Angeles, Rube Waddell won 23 games for the Philadelphia Athletics. He had won 12 for Los Angeles.

University of Texas Wins Fifth Crown of the Year

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Southwest Conference baseball teams will have to wait at least another year to break the firm grasp the University of Texas has on the baseball championship.

The Longhorn nine won the crown again last week when Baylor defeated Texas A. & M. in the final game of the season. The baseball title gave the University of Texas its fifth championship of the scholastic year. No other school won more than one crown. Texas captured the track, swimming, golf, cross-country and baseball pennants. Texas A. & M. and Southern Methodist tied for the football crown, Arkansas won the basketball title and Rice won the tennis laurels.

Baseball Race Close

The baseball race was the closest in the history of the Conference. Texas swept through three-fourths of the season in first place, a game ahead of the Texas Aggies. The Aggies went into the lead when the two teams met two weeks ago at College Station. The Aggies captured both games, 3-to-2 and 7-to-5, and three games that had been rained out earlier in the season had to be re-scheduled to determine the championship. The Longhorns defeated the Aggies at Austin last week, 3-to-2, and then defeated Texas Christian, 12-to-2, to assure themselves of at least a tie for the crown. Baylor humbled the Aggies in the season's final contest to give the crown to Texas by a game margin.

Texas won 12 out of 15 games while the Aggies won 11 out of 15. Baylor finished third with eight victories and six defeats. Southern Methodist was fourth, Rice fifth and Texas Christian last.

Hit for .370

University of Texas and Texas A. & M. players swept batting and pitching honors. Alton Bostick, a substitute catcher for Texas at the start of the season, won hitting honors with a percentage of .370. He collected 20 hits in 54 appearances at the plate. Peter John Layden, Texas' outstanding football player, finished second with 22 hits, the most collected during the year, in 60 times at bat for an average of .367. John Scroggins, Aggie fielder, batted .350 and his fielding teammate, Marland Jeffreys, had an average of .323.

Scroggins and Layden each hit three home runs to lead in that department. Four players hit two three-base blows: Scroggins, Dennis Tankersley of Texas Christian, Dub Barrow of Rice and Frank Carswell of Rice. Layden had seven two-base blows to his credit to nose out three teammates, Udell Moore, Bostick and Les Croucher, each with six.

The Texas nine won the team batting crown with an average of .278. The Aggies were second with .256. Baylor, Rice, Texas Christian and Southern Methodist finished behind them in that order.

There is much argument as to who is the best pitcher. Four hurlers had better than average seasons: Moore and Melvin Deutsch of Texas, Lem (Lefty) Bumpers of Texas A. & M. and Franklin (Lefty) Golden of Baylor.

Moore won seven contests and lost one; Deutsch won four and lost one; Golden won five and lost two, and Bumpers won five and lost three. These four players won nearly half of the 43 games played during the season. Bumpers was the work horse of the Conference, participating in 11 of the Aggies' 15 games and pitching 76 innings. Bumpers also was the strikeout king with 56 to his credit. He was followed by Golden with 52, and Brooks Atchison of Southern Methodist with 50. Bumpers had the best hit and run average. He gave up 44 hits and 22 runs (both earned and unearned).

* * *

The victory of the Texas 440-yard relay team last week at the Coliseum Relays in Los Angeles gave the Longhorns the mythical championship in that event. The quartet, composed of Lonnie Hill, Fred Ramsdell, Carlton Terry and Bill Seay, whirled to a 41-second victory in the meet. The same quartet during the season won the 440-yard event at the Texas, Kansas and Drake relays.

J. H.

Curling? Not at Randolph

When Flying Cadet E. J. Stealy, former Michigan State athlete, speaks about curling, persons around this huge military airdrome at Randolph Field, Texas, usually think he is referring to hair. He is an ace at the curling game, which is played on ice and never is seen in this part of the country.

WHERE TO DINE

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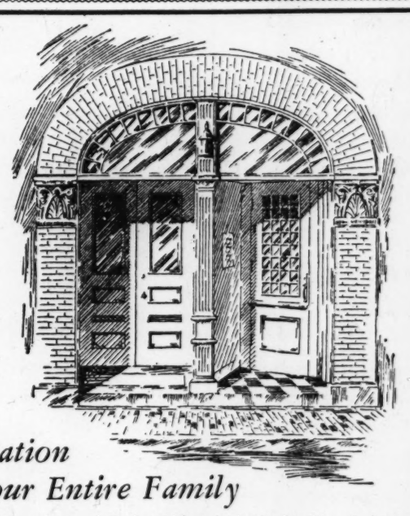

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	385,290
1941 volume to date	52,420,319
1940 volume to date	108,943,298

Some Stocks Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP) — Aircraft, rail, and farm implement shares moved upward out of the ruck of an otherwise irregular market today under the impetus of President Roosevelt's declaration of national policy.

The assorted improvements came late in the day after strikingly meager dealings, giving the whole list a firm undertone. Transactions totaled about 350,000 shares.

The dearth of any real action was obviously due to reluctance on the part of operators to engage in large-scale trading until they were able to summarize the ramifications of the state of unlimited emergency.

Among the more active gainers were Consolidated Aircraft, United Aircraft, Douglas, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Lockheed, International Harvester, Oliver Farm, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, Amerada, Continental Baking and International Paper preferred. The last three established new highs for the year.

On the loggy side were Youngstown, Westinghouse, Western Union, Cerro de Pasco, Armstrong Cork and South Porto Rico Sugar, the last two reaching new 1941 lows.

Trading tendencies were shown in the curb by American Cyanamid "B", Bell Aircraft, Gulf Oil and Pennsylvania water.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market slowed down this afternoon after active trading earlier in the day, prices holding irregularly better than Tuesday's close on U. S. Governments but ranging slightly under the day's best levels.

A few long-term U. S. Treasury obligations were off 1-32 to 2-32 point from Tuesday levels but many others were up 8-32 to 12-32 from yesterday's close.

The new Treasury 2½s sold around 102 31-32, down a little from earlier bids.

Long-term U. S. Governments were 8-32 higher generally, while the new taxable 2½s were sought at 103 with few sellers.

Australia 4½s, Canadian 3s of '67 and Canadian Pacific Railway perpetual 4s were up about a point. German 5½s of '65 were down ¼ and Italy 7s were off ⅞.

Stronger American corporates were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Erie 5s of '75, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Nickel Plate 4½s and Shell Union 2½s.

Uniform Commodity Margins Imposed

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—In response to demands of Federal authorities for restraints on speculative dealings in essential commodities the New York Commodity Exchange operated today under orders to its member brokers to impose uniform minimum margin requirements on dealings in rubber, hides, silk, and certain nonferrous metals for future delivery.

On rubber futures the margins were fixed at $1,200 per contract (10 tons); hides, $700 per contract of 40,000 pounds; silk, $650 per contract of 1,300 pounds; copper, lead and tin, with contract units ranging from 11,200 pounds for tin to 60,000 for lead, $650 per contract.

The new margins on rubber became operative as of May 15; for the other staples the effective date was today.

N. Y. Banks to Stay Open on Saturdays

NEW YORK (AP) — Member banks of the New York Clearing House Association, which includes all the big commercial banks of the city, will remain open on Saturdays this summer as a result of the proclamation of an unlimited emergency.

The announcement was in the form of a resolution adopted by the association's clearing house committee.

For the past two years banks have closed on Saturdays in July and August.

London Stocks Firm; Trading Restricted

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—The stock market closed firm today, encouraged by President Roosevelt's speech, but trading was restricted because of uncertainty over the situation at Crete.

British funds maintained early gains and iron and steel issues were prominent among industrials. In the foreign section Chinese bonds were firm.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	4	47¼	47	47	M'y24
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y26
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	20	20	20	M'y21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y26
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	39⅛	38½	38½	— ½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4⅛	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	M'y26
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7	6¾	7	M'y27
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	M'y27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	2	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¼
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	3	8	7¾	7¾	M'y22
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	147½	147	147½	+ ¾
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	5	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	5	73¼	73¼	73¼	M'y27
37	25½	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	6	25⅞	25⅜	25½	— ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	17	17	17	M'y24
1¼	¼	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y23
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y15
55½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	17¼	16¾	16¾	M'y27
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	44	44	44	
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	12	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	M'y27
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	6	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	M'y27
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	1	79	79	79	
185	172	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	— ½
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	7	25	24¾	25	+ ⅜
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ½
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	103	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	—1
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	11¼	Am Encaus Til	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	7	½	½	½	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y20
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
37⅝	21⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	21½	21½	21½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	1	33	33	33	M'y27
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
51	44¾	Am Home (2.40)	2	45½	45	45	M'y27
17⅛	11½	Am Ice	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	22½	22¼	22¼	M'y24
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y27
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11	11	11	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ½
94⅜	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	82	82	82	M'y27
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	5	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y27
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	5	17¼	17	17	M'y27
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	10	1	1	1	
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	7	30⅜	29½	29½	— ½
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	34	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	8	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
7	5	Am Saf R (¼g)	11	5¼	5	5	M'y27
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	3	8	8	8	M'y22
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	8	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ½
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	145	145	145	M'y24
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	41	41	41	—1½
28½	19	Am Steel F (⅓g)	3	21⅜	21	21	— ½
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10	10	10	
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10	10	10	M'y26
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85	85	95	+1
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	M'y27
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	20	150¼	149⅞	150¼	+ ⅛
73½	63	Am Tobacco (5)	2	72⅜	72	72⅜	— ⅝
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	62¾	62⅜	62¾	+ ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	M'y27
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
83⅜	51⅝	AmWoolen	3	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	2	57¾	57¾	57¾	
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	71	26⅜	25⅞	26	
14¼	11⅜	Anchor H (.15g)	3	12½	12½	12½	M'y27
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅝
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'y23
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¼
5½	4	Armour Ill	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
53	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	53	53	53	
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	23¾	Arm Cork (½g)	12	23½	23	23	— ¾
8⅞	6⅜	Arnold C (½g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y27
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y22
7⅝	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y27
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	81	M'y26
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	M'y20
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	30	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	68	67½	67½	— ½
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	12	19¾	19	19¼	
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	17	17	17	M'y27
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	27	27	27	
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	19	22	21½	21⅝	— ¼
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	M'y22
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	M'y23
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)		61	61	61	M'y
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	21	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	M'y27
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	7	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
7½	6½	Barber Br (⅜e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y26
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
247⅛	183¼	Bath Ir Wks ½g	2	211¼	211¼	211¼	+ ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'y27
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y26
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y27
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	15	34¾	33⅜	34⅜	+ ½
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.45g)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	55	55	55	M'y27
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	M'y27
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	7	69¾	69	69¾	— ¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	122¼	122	122	—1
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ½
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox(.15g	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'y
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	36	14¼	13½	14	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19⅜	19	19	— ½
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	8	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	5	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y21
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	M'y23
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	M'y27
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (⅛g)	8	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (⅛g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	M'y27
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y26
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	M'y27
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	M'y27
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	4⅛	4	4	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅝
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29½	29½	29½	M'y27
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	7	16½	16	16½	— ¼
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ⅜
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	M'y27
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4½	4½	4½	
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y27
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3	3	M'y27
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8	7⅞	8	M'y27
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'y27
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	M'y27
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y27
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'y26
13¾	11	Canada Dry .60)	3	11¼	11	11	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	13	3½	3½	3½	
39⅞	34	Cannon Mills ½g	2	34	34	34	M'y27
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y27
30½	22	Carpenter S H 1½g	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	11	2⅝	2½	2½	M'y24
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	53½	53¼	53½	+ ¼
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	43	42¾	42½	+ ¼
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (½g)	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ½
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S		4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y22
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	6	29½	29	29	— ¾
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y24
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	M'y24
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y26
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	21	35	34⅜	34¾	— ¼
102½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	3	94	94	94	M'y26
3	2¼	Ches Corp	46	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y26
1½	⅜	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	7	3½	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
8½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)		5½	5⅜	5½	M'y26
67½	60	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	15	13¼	12⅜	12⅞	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38⅜	38⅜	+ ½
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	50	50	50	M'y27
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y26
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf		⅜	¼	¼	M'y13
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y21
9½	6⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'y22
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y20
2⅞	1¼	Childs Co	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y27
72½	55¼	Chrysler (3g)	28	55½	54⅝	55½	— ⅛
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	12	10	10	10	— ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	4	2½	2¼	2½	M'y27
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	*1	32	32	32	
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25	25	25	— ½
36⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	14	35½	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	6	33¼	33¼	33¼	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	89⅝	88⅝	89⅜	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	M'y24
13¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛e)	7	13	12⅞	13	M'y27
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102⅜	102¾	102¾	M'y13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	11	19	19	19	— ¼
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y27
21¾	16	Col Br A (.80g)	6	16	16	16	M'y23
21	15½	Col Br B (.90g)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y27
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	91	2½	2½	2½	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	74	74	74	+ ⅜
67⅜	41¼	Colum Pict	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	M'y23
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	23½	23½	23½	M'y27
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	76	76	76	M'y21
31	21¾	Coml Credit (.3)	4	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y27
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	29½	29⅜	29½	— ¼
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'y16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	34	⅜	⅛	⅛	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	51	50¼	51	— ¾
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	15	24¾	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	87	29¼	28	28⅜	+ ⅞
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	11	10½	10½	M'y26
27⅜	11¼	Childs Co	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y27
72⅛	55¼	Chrysler (3g)	28	55½	54⅝	55½	— ⅛
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	12	10	10	10	— ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	4	2½	2¼	2½	M'y27
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	*1	32	32	32	
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25	25	25	— ½
36⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	14	35½	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	6	33¼	33¼	33¼	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	89⅝	88⅝	89⅜	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	M'y24
13¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛e)	7	13	12⅞	13	M'y27
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102⅜	102¾	102¾	M'y13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	11	19	19	19	— ¼
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y27
21¾	16	Col Br A (.80g)	6	16	16	16	M'y23
21	15½	Col Br B (.90g)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y27
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	91	2½	2½	2½	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	74	74	74	+ ⅜
67⅜	41¼	Colum Pict	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	M'y23
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	23½	23½	23½	M'y27
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	76	76	76	M'y21
31	21¾	Coml Credit (.3)	4	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y27
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	29½	29⅜	29½	— ¼
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'y16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	34	⅜	⅛	⅛	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	51	50¼	51	— ¾
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	15	24¾	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	87	29¼	28	28⅜	+ ⅞
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	11	10½	10½	M'y26
27⅜	11¼	Childs Co	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y27
72⅛	55¼	Chrysler (3g)	28	55½	54⅝	55½	— ⅛
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	12	10	10	10	— ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	4	2½	2¼	2½	M'y27
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	*1	32	32	32	
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25	25	25	— ½
36⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	14	35½	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	6	33¼	33¼	33¼	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	89⅝	88⅝	89⅜	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	M'y24
13¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛e)

Commerce and Finance

American Republics Joining to Discuss 'Economic Defense'

Business and Industry

Union Electric Bond Issue Is Quickly Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A large group of underwriters headed by Dillon, Read & Co. offered yesterday to the public $80,000,000 of first mortgage collateral trust bonds 3⅜ per cent series, due 1971, and 150,000 shares of preferred stock, $4.50 series, of Union Electric Company of Missouri.

Almost immediately the books on the offering of bonds were closed, with the demand resulting in a fractional premium being quoted in the "when issued" market. The books on the preferred stock remain open.

Priced at 107⅜ P. C.

The bonds were priced at 107⅜ per cent, plus accrued interest from May 1, and the preferred stock at $105.50 per share, plus accrued dividends from May 15, in both cases to the date of delivery.

The new bonds are redeemable other than for the improvement fund at any time, on not less than 30 days' notice at 110⅜ per cent of the principal amount thereof, if redeemed on or before April 30, 1942, and at redemption prices decreasing annually thereafter to par on and after May 1, 1970, together in each case with accrued interest to the redemption date. The new preferred stock is redeemable at any time on not less than 30-days notice at a price of $110 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends.

Net proceeds from the sale of the securities to be offered are estimated at $99,546,000. The company intends to apply $83,200,000 to the redemption, on or about July 1, 1941, of its outstanding $80,000,000 principal amount of 3¾ per cent bonds, at 104 per cent, and $15,075,000 to the redemption of its outstanding $15,000,000 principal amount of 3 per cent notes, at 100½—a total of $98,275,000. The remainder of the proceeds is initially to become a part of the company's general funds.

In addition to the present financing, Union Electric Company of Missouri has proposed an increase in its authorized common stock from 2,295,000 shares to 3,300,000 shares, subject to the action of stockholders at a meeting to be held in July. The company has entered into an agreement for the sale to the North American Company, owner of all of its common stock, from time to time during the period ending Dec. 31, 1941, of an aggregate of 400,000 shares of common stock for an aggregate consideration of $10,000,000.

Sale of the additional common stock will finance in part an expansion program now under way by the company and its subsidiaries, including the construction of a new plant by the company's subsidiary, Union Electric Company of Illinois, at an estimated cost of $19,900,000. The first section of this plant, which will have a rated capacity of 80,000 kilowatts, is estimated to cost $12,600,000 and is scheduled for completion early in 1942. A second section of the same capacity, estimated to cost $7,300,000, is expected to be ready for operation late in 1942.

Gives Electric Service

Union Electric Company of Missouri and its subsidiaries are engaged primarily in furnishing electric service in St. Louis, in adjacent territory in Missouri and Illinois, and in Iowa, with an estimated aggregate population of 1,390,000. The company last year did approximately 85 per cent of the public utility electric business in St. Louis.

With Dillon Read & Co. in the underwriting of the bonds are:

A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; Blair & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Estabrook & Co.; The First Boston Corporation; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Jackson & Curtis; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; F. S. Moseley & Co.; G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.; Newton, Abbee & Co.; Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; R. W. Pressprich & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; L. F. Rothschild & Co.; Shields & Co.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Spencer Trask & Co.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Union Securities Corporation; White, Weld & Co.; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., and others.

With Dillon, Read & Co. in the underwriting of the preferred stock are: Blyth & Co., Inc.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; The First Boston Corporation; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; F. S. Moseley & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Shields & Co.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Spencer Trask & Co.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Union Securities Corporation, and others.

Osborn Named Trustee Of George Putnam Fund

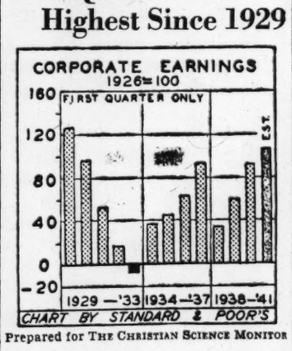
George Putnam, Chairman of the George Putnam Fund of Boston, has announced the appointment of Richard Osborn, formerly associated with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., as a trustee of the fund.

Mr. Osborn will fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of S. H. Cunningham, in order to comply with provisions of the investment company act which require that a majority of the trustees shall have no connection with the organization distributing shares of the fund. Mr. Cunningham will continue as president of S. H. Cunningham Company, general distributors of the fund.

Mr. Osborn will devote his full time to the affairs of the George Putnam Fund. In 1929, he became associated with the Boston office of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. He is a trustee of several private trusts and is also a trustee of the Citizens Savings Bank of Fall River.

The George Putnam Fund, organized as a "balanced fund" late in 1937, now has total net assets of over $4,000,000.

First Quarter Net Highest Since 1929



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

First quarter figures show net incomes for all major corporate groups—industrials, rails, and utilities—at the highest for any similar period since 1929. Further gains, however, will be limited by rapidly rising wage and material costs and further substantially increased taxes.

Oil Industry Seen Ready For Defense

First of a series of three articles on Oil for the Ramparts of Democracy.

By Betty Kirk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—"The Oil Industry Is Ready." This is the stimulating news heard here in the heart of the great Mid-Continent field which is the center of the Nation's most strategic industry.

"So far as the National Defense program is concerned, the petroleum industry of today merely asks—'How much is needed? Where? and When?'" Governor Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma declared in a recent broadcast to the Nation.

Fuel for the Navy, lubricants to keep the Army machine rolling, gasoline to set airplanes soaring and greasy low-slung tankers to roam through Atlantic and Pacific carrying oil for the ramparts of democracy are already functioning. At a moment's notice their services can be expanded and multiplied, say the men who control this key industry to the machine age.

A comparison with oil's status in 1918 best tells the tale of what has happened to petroleum in the intervening years and its transformation from "the oil game" to "the oil business." When the United States last entered the World War, authorities believed that our own reserves were on the verge of exhaustion and that we would be faced with a fuel shortage.

Search for New Fields

This crisis led to sending geologists far afield to seek new pools in foreign lands. Typical of the results of this search was the discovery of the great Barco Concession which the Gulf Oil Company developed in Colombia. Mexico then was second greatest oil producing country in the world and its fields were working to capacity to feed the Allies' war machine.

Today there is no necessity to seek new discoveries far afield although exploration wisely continues. The available reserves of the United States are 62.9 per cent of world production and Venezuela's reserves are 8.7 per cent of world production, giving the democracies a minimum of 71.6 per cent of oil produced. Even more important is the organization of the industry to deliver the finished product in any quantity at any place.

An analysis recently made by the Independent Petroleum Association of the 1918-40 status of the industry best illustrates the great advances made during that period. Its figures are as follows:

	1918	1940
Libs. crude oil prod.	350,000,000	1,350,000,000
Refining capacity	1,186,000	4,535,000
Pipe line mileage	50,000	120,000
Producing wells	197,000	386,000

The billion barrel increase in production during this period, far from indicating an exhaustion of supply, reveals the excellent condition in which the industry finds itself. Production has been curtailed for the past 10 years and authorities here estimate that "an increase of 30 per cent or more over current production could readily be accomplished without underground waste.

Transportation, the key to oil's availability, has made equal progress. The 150,000 tank cars now used in transporting oil from the field to industry and ports are more than twice the number in service in 1918.

Most Important Link

The most important link in transportation, both for domestic and export use, is the pipeline which carries approximately 75 per cent of the crude oil to refineries. Pipeline mileage in 1918 was 60,000 miles and the Geological Survey for that date stated that "insufficient transportation facilities prove a very serious handicap."

Pipelines have doubled their capacity today and spread over 120,000 miles, carrying crude oil to refineries, and the finished products to market. This mileage is sufficient to cross the United States from coast to coast 34 times.

With our defense lines flung far into Atlantic and Pacific and encircling Latin America, oil tankers are the link which feed both the British war machine and our outposts and the tonnage of United States tankers is 20 times as great today as it was in 1918, the Independent Petroleum Association reports. In addition to this more than 60 new tankers are building.

Pan-American Republics Plan Strict Control of War Exports

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Bulwarking President Roosevelt's unmistakable challenge to the Axis, the 21 American Republics today planned strict control of all exports of war materials as "economic defense" against Nazi threats to the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere.

Inter-American diplomatic negotiations already under way, it was learned authoritatively, are designed to achieve continental solidarity "against the common danger" by having each American nation impose export control systems.

Such systems would:

1. Conserve all strategic raw materials and manufactured products required for defense of the Hemisphere (and aid to embattled Britain) by placing restrictions on export of war supplies to areas outside this continent.

2. Prohibit re-export of vital materials and goods (except to other American nations) which have been imported from another country, in order to plug any leaks through which Germany, Italy, or Axis-dominated countries might secure supplies.

Seven Control Systems Now

At least seven South and Central American republics already have adopted export control systems of varying degrees, and negotiations inspired by the United States now are in progress among the other republics.

Brazil, Colombia and Cuba, it was said, have set up control systems which closely approximate the export control administration here, requiring licenses for the shipment of arms, munitions and a long list of strategic raw materials and manufactured products.

Argentina requires licenses for the export of strategic minerals, and Chile, Guatemala and El Salvador have some form of export control over war materials which are needed by the American nations.

The other American republics are sources of supply for numerous raw materials and minerals required in defense production here and, at the same time, are largely dependent on the United States for many articles needed in their national life.

To encourage the "unity of action," asked for by the President, the United States, it was learned, is prepared to:

1. Buy from the other American republics materials which in the past they exported to European or Asiatic nations, particularly rubber, tin, copper, mercury and a long list of strategic minerals.

2. Grant general licenses for export to the other American republics of United States materials and supplies, at present strictly rationed and exportable only when individual licenses have been obtained for each shipment.

To Cut Off Axis

The United States adopted the export control system not only to conserve scrap metal, aluminum, machine tools and other vitally needed raw materials and products but to prevent their reaching the Axis or Axis satellites.

Removal of restrictions on export of those goods to South and Central American nations, and other proposed liberalization of trade, officials said, necessarily depended on unity of action by the other American republics to insure that the goods would not reach the Axis countries by roundabout routes.

The President's strong plea for unified hemisphere action, it was said, may spur other American republics in utilizing Axis ships and other foreign-flag vessels now lying idle in American ports.

The South and Central Americans who listened to the President's speech at the White House last night are their governments' representatives on the inter-American financial and economic advisory committee handling the ships question. That committee is to meet at the Pan American Union tomorrow to draft a formula for unified action on taking over and operating the foreign vessels.

Fire Underwriters Meet in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—"National defense through fire defense," is the theme of the two-day meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel which entered its final day today with speakers stressing the need to guard against sabotage and incendiarism. The meeting celebrates the seventy-fifth anniversary of the board, and representatives of 200 capital stock insurance companies throughout the country are in attendance.

F. D. Layton, president of the board, said the underwriters, as in 1917, were giving their services to the Government to help protect Army projects and Naval shore establishments from fire.

H. H. Clegg, assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported that trained special agents have been surveying hundreds of defense plants with a view to making suggestions to reduce the possibilities of espionage and sabotage, including the reduction or elimination of fire and explosive hazards.

Simultaneously, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia announced that the fire department would begin training soon of an auxiliary unit five times the strength of its present force of 11,642 men for use "in the event of an attack by a foreign enemy."

Transcontinental Orders Big Planes

NEW YORK (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., has ordered 40 of the largest and fastest airplanes ever to be used in domestic air service. The priorities board has authorized construction of three of the planes, tentatively known as the Lockheed Constellation, the first for delivery next spring.

The Constellation, developed by Howard Hughes and Jack Frye after two years of research, will have a flying range of 4,000 miles and a top speed of 350 miles an hour. It will cruise at 283. Carrying capacity of 64, including a crew of seven, will cut operation costs by about 20 per cent. The four 2,500 horsepower engines in the power plant will be the most powerful yet put into an airplane.

$7,047,602 Army Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army announced the award of $7,047,602 in contracts, the largest contract, for $1,532,878, going to Winston Bros., Company, Minneapolis, for masonry work on a new lock near Hastings, Minn., including a coffer dam.

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Industry's Unfilled Orders at New Peak

By the Associated Press

New York, May 28

Manufacturers' unfilled orders, inventories, and shipments reached record levels in April, the National Industrial Conference Board said today.

Unfilled orders of 17 industrial groups which normally manufacture to order increased 13 per cent during the month and were 3½ times as large as a year ago.

The board's index of manufacturers' inventories rose 1.6 per cent in April and at the end of the month was 16 per cent above a year ago.

The index of shipments, which declined in March, advanced 7 per cent to a new peak 3 per cent higher than the previous record reached in February. They were 61 per cent greater than April, 1940.

Large Southeast Power Line Is Now Under Construction

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Construction of a 110-mile transmission line from Norris in East Tennessee to Pineville and Hazard, Ky., linking TVA with power resources of private northern utilities, has been started, J. A. Krug, chief power engineer of TVA, revealed.

Mr. Krug said efforts would be made to complete the major undertaking within four months, adding "if we do, it will be something of an engineering masterpiece."

It will link the TVA system with that of the American Gas & Electric Co., of New York, which has several power companies and, like TVA, is one continuous system, extending through West Virginia, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and to Chicago, with connections at Pittsburgh.

The Kentucky and Louisville electric systems also have agreed to co-operate in the national defense hookup, and the new transmission line will tap the Kentucky system at Plainville, Ky., and the Louisville system at Pineville.

In addition to this vast source of power, Mr. Krug said that about 50 abandoned steam generating plants over the South were being put into operation and that power from these would be fed directly over TVA lines to the aluminum plant at Alcoa.

Co-ordination of all power systems will provide for maximum power and maximum efficiency in operation, Mr. Krug said, giving all current above usual needs to the defense industries not only in Alcoa but all other plants in the South engaged in defense production.

While heavy rains may relieve the present need for curtailment of non-defense uses of power in the Southeast, Mr. Krug suggested it was perhaps best for the public to prepare itself to make even greater sacrifices as the defense effort moves into high gear.

He described "getting all available power" to the aluminum plant as the immediate problem. He described the hydro-electric source of power inadequate to meet defense needs during low water and said that every resource possible is being used to get emergency power needed from other sources.

N. Y. State Bankers Elect Donovan To Head Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The New York State Bankers Association elected Eugene C. Donovan president of the association at the concluding session of the annual convention here. Mr. Donovan is President of the Auburn Trust Co. of Auburn, N. Y. He succeeds W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank, New York.

The association also elected John P. Myers as its vice-president and T. H. Delaird was made treasurer. Mr. Myers is President of the Plattsburg National Bank & Trust Co. and Mr. Delaird is Vice-President of the Fishkill National Bank of Beacon, N. Y.

Harold J. Marshall was re-elected secretary by the council of administration and Albert L. Muench was re-elected assistant secretary.

Members of the association who are also members of the American Bankers Association met and elected Leon Fraser, president of the First National Bank of New York, as the State member on the A. B. A. executive council for a term of three years. Elections of State vice-presidents of the A. B. A. were as follows: National bank division, H. L. Kneip, president of the National Commercial Bank and Trust Company, Albany; savings bank division, Joseph A. Broderick, president of the East River Savings Bank; State bank division, David C. Barry, vice-president of the Lincoln Alliance Bank and Trust Company, Rochester, and trust division, John P. Burns, assistant cashier of the Chase National Bank.

Total Defense Sum Now Put At 31 Billions

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt's request to Congress for an additional $3,319,000,000 for Army and Navy planes may boost cash defense expenditures beyond $31,000,000,000 in this and the next fiscal year, informed legislators said today.

These persons said that probably more than half of the money he sought would be spent in stepping up plane production over the $5,100,000,000 cash outlay level scheduled by the Office of Production Management for the period ending July 1, 1942.

The other half would go to pay orders already placed and for deliveries after that date.

To Reopen Hearings

Swiftly after Speaker Sam Rayburn received Mr. Roosevelt's letter of request yesterday, the House Military Appropriations Committee announced it would reopen hearings today on the War Department Supply Bill, already standing in excess of $6,300,000,000. Incorporation of the new request in this legislation would greatly expedite Congressional consideration.

Legislators said that the total to be paid out by the Treasury for defense equipment and materials actually delivered before July 1, 1942—without taking into account orders for subsequent deliveries—was likely to reach $31,000,000,000 instead of the $29,400,000,000 previously contemplated by the OPM.

The OPM, it was disclosed in a letter made public by Senator Ralph Brewster (R), Maine, has scheduled production activities totaling $19,600,000,000 for the new fiscal year, compared with $9,800,000,000 estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1941.

"Whether our defense effort totals $29,400,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year 1942," Herbert Emmerich, OPM secretary, wrote Senator Brewster, "will, of course, depend on whether the production schedules upon which this figure is based can be attained.

One-Fifth of Nation's Income

"On the basis of what seems reasonable to expect in the way of an increase in national income at present prices, defense activities of $19,600,000,000 in fiscal 1942 would mean a defense effort of somewhat more than one fifth of our national income."

Senator Brewster said he thought the program was running 25 to 30 per cent behind schedule and ought to be stepped up considerably.

Mr. Emmerich broke down the proposed $29,400,000,000 expenditures as follows:

Fiscal years 1941 and 1942 (in billions of dollars):	
Airplanes, parts and accessories	8.1
Naval vessels	2.2
Merchant ships	0.9
Ordnance	3.9
Industrial facilities	3.8
Other industrial production	7.0
Army & Navy subsistence, British foods and other non-industrial items	6.5
Total	29.4

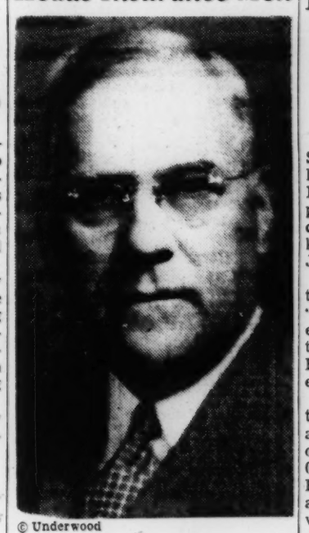
Adams Promoted By the Grace Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—The Grace Line announced today that R. Ranney Adams, vice-president in charge of operations, had been elected executive vice-president of the company and member of the board of directors, succeeding the late Daulton Mann. Mr. Adams, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, has been in charge of operations of the line since 1929. He also is a trustee of Webb Institute of Naval Architecture, a member of the board of governors of Seamen's House, the Society of Naval Architects and Engineers and the Army and Navy Club of Washington.

Mr. Adams will supervise the company's various activities, which include routes to the West Indies and the west coast of South America, both from New York and other Atlantic ports, and a service down the west coast of the Americas.

Heads Insurance Men



© Underwood

Carlton O. Pate

Elected President of the Insurance Brokers' Association of New York, Inc. Mr. Pate is with the insurance brokerage firm of Pate & Robb.

Mutual Prepares 'White Paper' On Ascap Agreement

NEW YORK (AP)—A "white paper" prepared by officers of the Mutual Broadcasting System for its stockholders and affiliates declared the recent agreement between Mutual and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers would save independent stations about $1,800,000 on Ascap music.

The Mutual-Ascap agreement, the paper declared, made available to Mutual and its affiliates "the unequalled repertoire of Ascap music at terms more reasonable than have been enjoyed by broadcasting stations at any time since 1933."

The paper charged that the National Association of Broadcasters' opposition to the agreement resulted from "the fact that, if the pattern is followed, the other networks will have to submit to paying their fair share of music costs, for the first time."

Northern Pacific Ry.

ST. PAUL (AP)—The Northern Pacific Railway reported net railway operating income for April totaling $1,409,289, an increase of $480,330 over April, 1940.

House Passes Bill to Extend Money Powers

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Spurred by House approval of legislation continuing President Roosevelt's emergency monetary powers, Administration forces today sought early Senate action to keep those powers from lapsing on June 30.

The measure, which Administration spokesmen called a necessary "economic weapon" in the world emergency, passed the House 226 to 138 late yesterday after repeated Republican attempts to strip it of effectiveness.

It would continue for two additional years the Chief Executive's authority to revalue the dollar, up or down, and preserve the $2,000,000,000 currency Stabilization Fund. Both powers, granted in 1934 and renewed from time to time, will go out of existence at the end of next month unless the legislation is enacted.

On final passage, 221 Democrats, two Republicans, two Progressives and one Farmer-Labor voted in the affirmative; four Democrats, 133 Republicans and one Progressive in the negative.

NEW YORK (AP)—A recommendation that Congress terminate the President's power to devalue the dollar on June 30, when such authority expires, was made today by 54 members of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, many of them connected with large universities.

They said "further devaluation would be opposed to the best interests of the country and should not be permitted."

The economists recommended repeal of Sections 8 and 9 of the Gold Reserve Act which give the Secretary of Treasury and the President authority to change the price of gold and Section 12 which restricts the President's power to devalue the dollar to 50 per cent of its pre-1933 weight. They advised amending Section 10 to preclude administrative change in the price of gold.

The economists said "If any adequate reason for devaluing the dollar should arise in the near future, a situation which is difficult to envision, considering our huge supply of gold, it should be done by act of Congress, as provided by the Constitution, and not by an administrative order of the President."

Sharp Increase In Farm Income

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that cash income from farm marketings and government payments in April amounted to $709,000,000 as compared with the revised estimate of $681,000,000 in March and $627,000,000 in April, 1940.

During the first four months of 1941 the total amounted to $2,776,000,000, or 6 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1940, the department said.

Canadian Farm Output Up

OTTAWA (CP)—An increase of $11,098,000 in gross value of commodities produced on Canadian farms during 1940 over production in 1939 was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Estimates place the gross value of 1940 at $1,235,714,000 compared with $1,224,616,000, the revised estimate for 1939.

This announcement is under no circumstances to be construed as an offer of these securities for sale or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus which, however, does not constitute an offer by any underwriter to sell these securities in any state to any person to whom it is unlawful for such underwriter to make such offer in such state.

New Issues

May 27, 1941

Union Electric Company of Missouri

$80,000,000 First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds
3⅜% Series due 1971

150,000 Shares Preferred Stock, $4.50 Series

Prices:
107⅜% for the Bonds
$105.50 per share for the Preferred Stock
plus accrued interest from May 1, 1941 and accrued dividends from May 15, 1941, respectively, to the date of delivery

Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned (who are among the underwriters named in the prospectus) as may legally offer these securities under applicable securities laws.

Dillon, Read & Co.

The First Boston Corporation — Spencer Trask & Co. — Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc. — Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated — Mellon Securities Corporation — Smith, Barney & Co.

Union Securities Corporation — Shields & Company — Coffin & Burr Incorporated

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Eastern Roads Would Alter Work Rules

NEW YORK (AP) — Most eastern railroads announced their intention of changing within 30 days certain rules in existing agreements with the railway brotherhoods, as provided by the Railway Labor Act.

The changes deal with: Starting times of yard crews; use of road crews for incidental switching at initial, intermediate and final terminals; handling of freight in passenger trains, and establishment of a time limit for grievances or claims by employees.

Some railroad men expressed the opinion the changes were caused by "virtual rewriting the rules" by the National Railroad Adjustment Board through findings of its referees.

Roads To Be Heard First

Others pointed out that since the railroads have made their request before the brotherhoods formally notified of their demands for a 30 per cent wage increase, under the Railway Labor Act, the companies' suggestions must be considered before the employees can be heard.

They said the move laid the basis for a compromise between the roads and their employees of the entire wage and working conditions situation.

Among reasons given for the roads' desire to change working conditions was a claim that many of the present rules are as much as 39 years old, and thus out of date.

Another reason was the so-called "featherbedding" practice under which wages were paid, the roads said, for work not done.

An example of this was an Adjustment Board ruling that yard crews starting work an hour ahead of the appointed time were awarded wages not only for the time worked, but an extra day's pay for the hour between the starting time and the customary starting time, one railroad official said.

Under existing rules, yard crews can be started only between 6:30 and 8 a. m., 2:30 and 4 p. m., or 10:30 p. m. to 12 midnight. The railroads want the right to start crews at any hour in the 24, assigning each crew and changing only after advance notice.

Unwarranted Pay

The switching rules, the railroads said in a statement, sometimes cost three days' pay for eight hours' work—a day's pay for regular work, another day's pay for doing incidental switching, and a third day's pay to the yard crew which claimed it had exclusive right to do the switching.

The carriers said they proposed to compensate road crews for incidental switching.

The freight-in-passenger trains change would provide that freight could be moved by passenger train when deemed necessary and that passenger train crews would be paid extra in such cases only if the practice caused them extra work.

The fourth change proposed would set a limit of 30 days on grievances or claims, with a 90-day appeal period.

This, the roads claimed, would prevent claims arising from occurrences dating back many years and considered closed.

Lauer Elected Member Of Boston Stock Exchange

Theodore A. Lauer, a member of the firm of E. F. Hutton & Co., has been elected a member of the Boston Stock Exchange.

The firm of E. F. Hutton & Co., are members of the New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange and Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

The firm was organized in 1904 and has offices in New York, California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

E. F. Hutton & Co., will occupy offices at 53 State Street, where they will maintain facilities for servicing brokers only.

The seat was transferred at the price of $2,250.

B. & M. April Revenues Show 25.6 P. C. Increase

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported that its revenues during April were $929,216 more than for the same month a year ago, representing a 25.6 per cent increase.

Revenues in all departments jumped, the road said—passenger 15.5 per cent, freight 30.3 per cent, mail 1.8 and express 19.8 per cent.

During the month, the line reported, it earned both its fixed charges and its monthly proportion of contingent charges under a financial plan put into effect last year with a balance of $154,142.

Exchanges to Close For Memorial Day

By the Associated Press

New York Memorial Day, Friday, May 30, will be observed by virtually all securities and commodities exchanges throughout the nation.

A few of the commodities exchanges, including New York coffee and sugar, rubber, metals, cocoa and cottonseed oil, and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, will extend the week-end holiday by beginning their summer Saturday closing schedule a week earlier than usual.

Foreign exchanges, including Canadian markets, will function as usual.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '47-'43 reg	106.14	106.14	106.14
3 3¼s '45-'43	107	107	107
1 4¼s '52-'47	110.9	110.9	110.9
2 2¾s '51-'48	109.15	109.15	109.15
1 3s '55-'51	112.4	112.4	112.4
14 2¼s '56-'54	105.23	105.23	105.23

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s '47-'42	101.30	101.28	101.26

New York City Bonds

38 3s '80	103⅞	103¾	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	86¼	86	86¼
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 Allied trs 4½s '51	104	104	104
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	54½	54½	54½
5 Am IGChem 5½s '49	103⅛	103	103⅛
5 Am T&T 5½s '43	102⅛	102	102⅛
1 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
13 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107¾	107⅝	107¾
4 Arm Del 4s '57	106	105⅞	105⅞
12 Asm Del 4s '55	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
14 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
50 At&SF adj 4s '95 st	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	100½	100½	100½
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	78½	78⅝	78⅝
2 A C Line clt 4s '52	72	72	72
22 A C Line 4½s '64	66	65½	65½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	95	95	95
6 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67⅜	67⅜	67⅝
5 B&O '95 st A	34⅜	34¼	34¼
6 B&O '95 St C	40½	40½	40½
5 B&O 2000 st D	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
18 B&O '96 st F	34½	34½	34½
84 B&O cv '60 st	27¼	26½	26¾
2 B&O 4s '48	65	65	65
2 B&OPL&WV 4s '51st	54	54	54
3 B&O S W '50 st	46½	46½	46½
2 B&O T C 4s '59	52¼	52¼	52¼
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
6 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	45	45	45
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106	106	106
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Boston&Me 4½s '70	27½	27¼	27¼
4 Boston&Me 4s '60	69⅜	69½	69½
7 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	110	109¾	110
10 Buf R&P '57 st	42¼	42	42¼
7 Bush Term 5s '55	46¼	46	46
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100	100	100
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	100	100	100
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	99	98⅞	98⅞
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Can Pac 5s 54	75½	74½	75½
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	71¼	71¼	71¼
16 Can Pac 4s perp	56½	56¼	56⅜
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13½	13½	13½
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
3 Cen Pac 5s 60	54¾	54⅝	54¾
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74	74	74
3 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	79	78¾	78¾
14 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	14	14	14
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	85¼	84½	84½
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	83	83	83
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82	82	82
8 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96½	96½	96½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	24¼	24	24¼
10 Chi Gt W inc 4½s2038	33	32¼	32⅝
2 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 Chi I & L 6s 66	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Chi I & L 5s 66	9¾	9¾	9¾
17 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9	8⅞	9
76 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2¼	2¼
25 CM&SP 4½s 89 F	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	36½	36½	36½
16 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	36½	36½	36½
15 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16	16	16
26 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	23	22¾	23
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	15¾	15⅝	15¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	15¾	15¾	15¾
7 Chi&NW 3½s 87	21½	21	21½
2 Chi Rv 5s 27	45	45	45
10 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	10½	10½	10½
1 CRI&P 4s 88	18¼	18¼	18¼
15 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11¼	11	11
11 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	10	10	10
2 CTHte&Se rfg 5s 60	63½	63⅛	63⅛
1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	53	53	53
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Childs Co 5s 43	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
25 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
6 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	76	76	76
1 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	69	69	69
1 Col F&I 5s 70	80½	80½	80½
18 Col&So 4½s 80	22½	22	22⅛
7 Columbia G 5s 52 Ma	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Col&So Oh 3¼s 70	106½	106½	106½
19 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109⅛	109	109
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
15 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105	105
2 Con Rys 4s 53 Jan	22	22	22
9 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅝	107½	107⅝
7 Crane 2¼s 50	100	100	100
2 Cuba No Rv 5½s 42	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
12 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	18	18	18
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54½	54½	54½
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	107½	107½	107½
2 Del P&L 4¼s 69	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 D&RG 4s 36	13¼	13⅛	13¼
2 Det Ed 4s 65	111	111	111
13 Det Ed 3s 70	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	97½	97½	97½
7 Dow Chem 2¼s50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Dequesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Erie rfg 5s 67	24½	24¼	24¼
25 Erie rfg 5s 75	24½	24¼	24¼
5 Erie 1st 4s 96	92	91¾	91¾
17 Erie gen lien 4s 96	53¾	53½	53⅝
1 Erie cv 4s 53B	48½	48½	48½
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	110½	110½	110½
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	93¾	93¾	93¾
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	87¼	87	87¼
5 Goodrich 4¼s56	106	106	106
12 Gt Nor 5s 73	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	91	91	91
2 Gt Nor 4s 46G	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
9 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Gulf M&Ohio 4s 75	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 GulfM&Ohinc 2015	47	47	47
8 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	35	34⅝	35
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	44¼	44¼
4 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43¾	43½	43½
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	46½	46	46
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45½	45½	45½
33 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46¾	46	46
10 Ill Cen 5s 55	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜
46 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¾	45½	45½
16 Inland Stl 3s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	11¼	11¼	11¼
21 IntGtNor 1st 6s 52	13½	13	13
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	13	12¾	12¾
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	39¾	39½	39½
6 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	82	81¼	81¼
4 Int Paper 6s 55	104	104	104
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
8 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	91	91	91
6 Int T&T 4½s 52	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Int T&T 5s 55	46	46	46
6 Jones&Laug St 3¼s 61	98½	98⅛	98½
1 K C South 3s 50	68½	68½	68½
3 Keith (BF) 6s 46	101½	101½	101½
3 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	110	110	110
7 Kresge Found 3s 50	104	104	104
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	58	58	58
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	59½	59½	59½
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Leh Val N Y 4½s 50	48½	48½	48½
19 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	33⅞	33½	33½
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29	29¼	29⅜
58 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27¼	26¾	27
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	24½	24½	24½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55	55	55
14 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Loews 3½s 46	104⅜	104½	104½
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103½	103	103
2 LouGN 4½s 2003	97½	97½	97½
1 Loud&NAKnx&Cin4s55	109	109	109
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	52	52
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	32½	32½	32½
3 Marion St Sh 6s 47 st	97½	97½	97½
11 McKes&Rob 5½s 50	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Mead Corp 4½s 55	106½	106½	106½
10 Met Ed 4½s 68	111	110¾	110¾
5 M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	8½	8½	8½
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
64 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	31¼	30¼	30¼
17 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	12¾	12½	12½
3 M-K-T 4½s '78	27½	27½	27½
28 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	38	37⅞	38
18 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	25¾	25¼	25¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22¼	22	22
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	21¾	21¼	21¾
41 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22⅛	21¾	21¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 C	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
7 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	22⅜	22½	22⅜
39 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22¼	21¾	21⅞
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	1⅞	1⅞
1 MonWPaPub Sv 6s '65	112	112	112
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Montreal Tr 3s '41	64½	64⅜	64½
24 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	36¾	36¼	36¼
13 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	04	40
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	69	69	69
12 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	104½	104	104
16 Natl Steel 3s '65	103⅛	103	103
9 NewEngTel&T 5s '52	122¼	112¼	112¼
1 NJPow&L 4½s '60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 NOPubSv 5s '55 B	106	106	106
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	64	64
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58½	58	58¼
3 NYC cn 4s '98	63	63	63
31 NYC 3¾s '46	93¾	93¾	93¾
11 NYC cv 3¼s 62	61⅝	61	61
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 NY Chi&StL 6s 41	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 NY ChiGStL 5½s 74A	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
29 NY2Chi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62	62¼
5 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	60	60	60
17 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
3 NY G El H&P 5s 48	120¾	120¾	120¾
6 NY NH&H 4½s 67	24½	24¾	24¾
5 NY NH&H 4s 57	5¾	5¾	5¾
52 NY NH&H 3½s 54	22	21¾	21¾
5 NY NH&H cv 3½s 56	22	22	22
5 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 NY S&W gen 5s 40	13	13	13
6 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	109¾	109½	109½
2 Niagara Sh cv 3½s 50	103½	103¼	103½
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	66⅛	66¾
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59½	59	59
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	54	54
15 Nor Pac 4s 97	78¼	78	78¼
1 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	73	73	73
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	107¾	107¾
4 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	110	110	110
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	104	104	104
8 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
3 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	79⅜	79	79
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109	109	109
8 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111	110¾	110¾
12 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	85	85	85
1 Panhandle EPL 3s '60	102	102	102
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	43	43	43
3 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	109⅛	109	109
6 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	109¼	108¾	108¾
12 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	121⅜	121½	121⅝
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	107	106¾	106⅞
23 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	94	93⅝	93⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	103	103	103
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	103¼	103	103
22 Pen RR 4s '48 st	112¼	112	112
6 Pen RR 3¾s '70	96⅛	96	96⅛
35 Pen RR 3½s '52	100¾	100½	100½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	115¼	115¼	115¼
14 Pere Marq 5s '56	77	76⅞	77
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	114	114	114
8 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	103	103	103
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	81	81	81
15 Readg 4½s 97A	82⅜	81⅞	81⅞
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	82	82	82
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	69	69	69
4 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
15 Repub Steel 4½s 61	104	103¾	103⅞
5 Repub Steel 4½s 56	104⅛	104	104⅛
6 Rio Gr Junc 5s 39	42½	42½	42½
11 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	43¾	43	43
3 Rio Gr W cl 4s 49	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 StLIM&S&RcG 33	70½	70½	70½
4 St LPeo&NW5s 48	34	34	34
5 St L Pub Svc 5s 59	74	74	74
3 St LSF 4½s 78	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
9 St LSF 4½s 78 ct st	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
1 St LSF 4s 50A	12	12	12
1 St LSF 4s 50A ct	11½	11½	11½
146 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95¼	94	95
23 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6¾	6½	6½
1 Sea A L 4s 50 ct	1½	1⅜	1⅜
3 Sea A L 4s 50 st	11½	11½	11½
8 Sea-AllFla6s35Act	3½	3½	3½
31 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅞	97	97¼
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
105 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105	104⅞	105
56 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¾	52	52¼
73 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¾	52½	52¼
44 So Pac 4½s 69	52⅝	52	52¼
10 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67¼	67	67
11 So Pac clt 4s 49	49¾	49¼	49¼
13 So Pac 3¾s 46	66	66	66
37 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55¼	54⅝	54⅝
6 South Ry 6½s 56	85¼	84½	85
8 South Ry gen 6s 56	80¾	80½	80½
10 South Ry cn 5s 94	92	92	92
33 South Ry gen 4s 56	61¾	61½	61⅝
2 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¼	104	104
1 Stand Oil N J 3¾s 53	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
14 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	104⅞	105
10 Tex Corp 3s 59	106	105⅞	106
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	72½	71¼	71¾
1 Tex-P-MP 1st 5½s 64	101	101	101
3 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15½	15½	15½
3 Third Ave 4s 60	51½	51½	51½
2 Tol&Oh Cen 3½s 60	95	95	95
7 Un El Mo 3¾s a62	104 7-32	104 7-32	104 7-32
18 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅜	111½	111½
6 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
12 Un Pac 3½s 71	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	98	98	98
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	85½	85¾	85½
10 U S Steel 2.30s 51	101¼	101	101¼
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
7 Utah P&L 5s 44	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
16 V El & Pow 3½s 68	110⅜	110	110
2 Va & SW cn 4s 58	72¾	72¾	72¾
11 Wabash 5s 80 D	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Wabash 4½s 78C	11	11	11
1 Walwrth 6s 55	97	97	97
1 Walwrth 4s 55	79	79	79
11 Warren Bros 6s 41	57½	57	57
1 Westn Md 3½s 77A	102	102	102
5 Westn Md 4s 52	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
3 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	24½	24½	24½
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24½	24½	24½
8 Western Un 5s 51	78½	78¼	78¼
39 Western Un 5s 60	77½	77	77
4 Western Un 4½s 50	75⅞	75¼	75⅞
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Wilson & Co cv 3¼s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
22 Wis Cen 4s 49	35¾	35½	35½
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
11 Young S&T 3s 60	100⅛	100	100

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	7½	7½	7½
9 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	59½	59½	59½
20 Argentine 4½s 48	79¼	79	79
27 Australia 5s 55	60	59¼	59¼
16 Australia 5s 57	60	59¾	60
20 Australia 4½s 56	53	52	52
3 Brazil 8s 51	21⅛	21	21⅛
1 Brisbane 5s 58	53	53	53
5 Brisbane 6s 50	60	60	60
3 Buen A 4¾s 77	45½	45½	45½
5 Buen A 4¾s 75	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Canada 4s 60	97⅝	97½	97⅝
1 Canada 3¼s 61	89	89	89
6 Canada 3s 68	86	86	86
7 Canada 3s 67	86	86	86
5 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	10	10	10
10 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 Colorado 6s 61 Jan	35¾	35¾	35¾
4 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Copen 5s 52 wd	32¼	32¼	32¼
18 Cuba 5½s '53	102½	102	102
11 Cuba 4½s '77	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞
1 Denmark 5½s '55	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
12 Ger Gov 5½s '65	10	9⅜	10
1 Hungary 4½s '79 ext	14	14	14
6 Hung L Mt 7½s '61 B	5	5	5
1 Jpn Pub Util 5s '52	21	21	21
3 Italy 7s 1951	27	26⅝	26⅝
11 Japan 6½s '54	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 Japan 5½s '65	55	55	55
5 Mex 6s asd '33	5½	5½	5½
29 Mex 4s '04 and '54	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	61	61	61
2 Orient Dev 6s '53	40	40	40
3 Panama 5s'63A st asd	57	57	57
5 Pernambuco 7s '47	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	6½	6½	6½
4 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6½	6⅜	6⅜
1 Queensld 7s '41	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Rio Gr di 7s '66	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s '64	57	57	57
1 Sao Paul Stn 6½s '57	11	11	11
22 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	50½	50½	50½
2 Uruguay 8s 46	59	59	59
10 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s79	41½	41½	41½
12 Urug 4½s 78	37½	37½	37½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 3,600,000, previous day 5,700,600, week ago 6,380,800, year ago 4,334,550, two years ago 5,817,825, Jan. 1 to date 939,567,375, year ago 738,755,675 two years ago 710678,150.

Roosevelt Issues Blunt Warning to Axis

Continued from Page 1

sition but weakened, if anything, by the impression on public thinking made by the President's strong address.

Mr. Roosevelt announced specifically that he is extending naval patrol far out across both the North and South Atlantic waters as a necessary means of freeing the Western Hemisphere from aggressive forces, as a necessary means of resisting axis enchoachments.

He announced that he steadily is adding more and more ships and planes to that patrol.

He announced that he is conerging the greatest power of the eet in the Atlantic and is constantly building it up.

These are the acts—not words, but the acts—of momentous importance which flow from the President's policy-laden declarations in the course of his "fireside address" to the people of the United States, the Western Hemisphere, the world, from the White House last night.

Declaration of Purpose

It was an address which he first read in private and in confidence to the Senate and House leaders of both parties in Congress. It was an address which he formally delivered from the spacious East Room of the White House in the presence of the ambassadors and ministers of all the nations of the Western Hemisphere. It was an address which represented the strongest and most forthright declaration of war purpose which Mr. Roosevelt ever has offered, which the United States ever has heard uttered this side of an outright declaration of war. It abandoned subterfuges and evasions and spoke bluntly and decisively.

In consequence of this presidential pronouncement in which Mr. Roosevelt called upon his vast constitutional authority as Commander-in-Chief of all the Nation's armed forces, the United States is today no longer at peace.

The President did not ask for a declaration of war. He did not suggest a declaration of war. Only Congress could make such a declaration. He made no request of Congress, sought no new legislation. But his proclamation of unlimited national emergency premised itself on the fact that the security of the United States has passed from a peacetime basis.

Today it had not moved to a wartime basis but it had moved nearer it, much nearer.

Mobilization Against Conquest

Every effect of the President's speech was to mobilize the industrial and military resources on the side of unyielding resistance to the encircling tentacles of totalitarian conquest. It did these things:

1. It put defense production on the equivalent of a wartime basis. That is the most vital by-product of the proclamation of unlimited emergency.

2. It urged—and that word is an understatement — labor and capital to keep defense production free of all "interruption." It plainly unsheathed the determination of the Government to suspend, not the right, but the practice of striking. While retaining collective bargaining, it declared that the American people expect capital and labor to follow "the impartial recommendations of our Government conciliation and mediation services." This means that when capital and labor disagree, the Government will impose a settlement.

3. It disclosed that as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, President Roosevelt accepts the constitutional authority and considers it his duty to use the United States Navy to keep enemy craft, which means Axis submarines, warships, or airplanes, a long way from the Western Hemisphere.

Naval Patrols Active

This means that American naval patrols are helping to insure delivery of needed supplies to Britain, that American naval patrols will be free to roam "thousands" of miles from the Western Hemisphere shore lines to keep the Nazi menace from striking distance. Mr. Roosevelt took this stand frankly, decisively. He said:

"When your enemy comes at you in a tank or a bombing plane, if you hold your fire until you see the whites of his eyes, you will never know what hit you. Our Bunker Hill of tomorrow may be several thousand miles from Boston, Massachusetts."

And after indicating that in the judgment of his naval advisers the problem of protecting the Americas was larger than convoys, he said:

"All additional measures (additional to naval patrol) necessary to deliver the goods will be taken. Any and all further methods or combination of methods, which can or should be utilized, are being devised by our military and naval technicians, who, with me (and here again the President is speaking under his constitutional authority as Commander-in-Chief to direct the Nation's armed forces in any way best calculated to defend the country) will work out and put into effect such new and additional safeguards as may be needed."

The President unqualifiedly affirmed that delivery of war materials to Britain is imperative, that it can be done, that it must be done, that it will be done.

Warning to Germany

4. Upon Nazi Germany, the President's address served severe notice that in defense of the "freedom of the seas" the United States will fight if the Axis makes a single move toward seizing any island whatsoever in the Atlantic. The United States, he asserted, will construe any such act as attack and "we will not hesitate to use armed forces to repel attack."

The President specifically named the following bases of potential attack on the Western Hemisphere which, he said, must not be allowed to fall into Nazi hands: Greenland, over which the United States already has placed its protection; Iceland, former sister state of Denmark, the Portuguese - owned Azores and Cape Verde Islands, and French Dakar on the West African Coast.

5. Two unrelenting purposes characterize American national policy in this crisis. In the words of the Chief Executive, they are, first, with respect to the Axis powers of the world:

"We shall actively resist wherever necessary and with all our resources, every attempt by Hitler to extend his Nazi domination to the Western Hemisphere, or to threaten it. We shall actively resist his every attempt to gain control of the seas. We insist upon the vital importance of keeping Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used and would be used as a base of attack against the Americas."

All Aid to Britain

Second, with respect to the free nations of the world:

"From the point of view of strict naval and military necessity, we shall give every possible assistance to Britain and to all who, with Britain, are resisting Hitlerism or its equivalent with force of arms."

The President expects that the expanding American naval patrol will successfully cut down British losses on the high seas which, with the knowledge of the British Government, he disclosed have been lately at a rate three times as high as British shipyards could replace and twice the combined British and American output of merchant ships.

Finally, in the course of his sixteenth "fireside chat" in which every paragraph was laden with words of consequence, Mr. Roosevelt made two further observations of special moment. He defined Herr Hitler's aims more vividly and bluntly than ever before and he touched with new force upon the kind of world which must follow a democratic victory in this war.

The President directly accused Herr Hitler of seeking a world-wide domination of peoples and economics through the destruction of all resistance on land and sea and in the air.

He declared that the Nazis "always intended a world war for world domination." He affirmed that "unless the advance of Hitlerism is forcibly checked now, the Western Hemisphere will be within range of the Nazi weapons of destruction."

He was confident that "no spurious argument, no appeal to sentiment, and no false pledges like those given by Herr Hitler at Munich, can deceive the American people into believing that he and his Axis partners would not, with Britain defeated, close in relentlessly on this Hemisphere."

Of the shape of things to come after the war, Mr. Roosevelt said that just as the United States never would accept a Hitler-dominated world, neither would it "accept a world, like the post-war world of the 1920's, in which the seeds of Hitlerism can again be planted and allowed to grow.

"We will accept only a world consecrated to freedom of speech and expression—freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—freedom from want—and freedom from terrorism."

The President was just as sure that such a world is attainable as was Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Emancipation Proclamation—all of which were once ideals which seemed impossible to attainment.

Explaining the purpose of his proclamation of unlimited emergency and expressing full assurance of the triumph of democracy in behalf of which he bade a united Nation to rally, the President concluded his address—transmitted as it was to all nations allowed to listen and translated into many languages—with these moving words:

"Therefore, with profound consciousness of my responsibilities to my countrymen and to my country's cause, I have tonight issued a proclamation that an unlimited national emergecy exists and requires the strengthening of our defense to the extreme limit of our national power and authoriy.

"The Nation will expect all individuals and all groups to play their full parts, without stint, and without selfishness, and without doubt that our democracy will triumphantly survive.

"I repeat the words of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, that little band of patriots, fighting long ago against overwhelming odds, but certain, as are we, of ultimate victory: 'With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine providence we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.'"

Roosevelt Call Cheers Britain

Continued from Page 1

has learned vital lessons from Hitler's blitzkrieg successes in Europe and is acting in time to check the Nazis' all-conquering onrush of motorized might.

Reference to Islands

In practice Mr. Roosevelt's references to placing American armed forces in strategic military positions is believed here to allude to the Cape Verde and Azores islands—probably also to Greenland and Iceland, possibly to other points in the Atlantic not necessarily excluding Dakar. It might also, perhaps, include positions in the Pacific.

These assumptions are based on the President's own pointed references to "the Atlantic fortress of Dakar and the Atlantic outposts of the New World—the Azores and Cape Verde islands," as well as to his references to Greenland and Iceland as "stepping stones" to America.

Freedom of the Seas

Next in importance to this preventive action, from the British point of view, comes the President's formal reaffirmation of the "American doctrine of freedom of the seas."

This is interpreted here as meaning that the United States will shortly exercise the right which it claimed before passage of the Neutrality Act to send its ships everywhere on the high seas.

Belligerent zones from which American shipping is now barred would thereby be abolished, if this interpretation proves correct.

This in turn would clearly imply convoy protection for such shipping, and it is generally believed here after Mr. Roosevelt's speech that convoying will in fact now be resorted to.

Delivery of the Goods

Mr. Roosevelt's grave revelations of British merchant shipping losses, combined with his declaration that "all additional measures necessary to deliver the goods—to Britain—will be taken," tends to strengthen the impression here that the President has in fact finally taken the plunge and that his speech is the signal that the American Navy can now be counted on to take whatever steps are required to win the battle of the Atlantic.

The third and most important element in Mr. Roosevelt's speech is his reassertion of the "solidarity of the 21 American Republics and the Dominion of Canada in the preservation of the independence of the Western Hemisphere."

It is considered significant here that he spoke directly to the Canadian Minister as well as to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

Finally, and by no means least important in British eyes, is Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that "we pledged material support to other democracies and we will fulfill that pledge," backed by his proclamation of a state of emergency with its emphasis on "maximum productive effort."

While official reactions are still awaited and the speech was received here too late to permit much editorial comment in the press, it is already clear from comments both of the man in the street and of individuals in responsible circles that the British are more than pleased—they are greatly cheered and heartened—with all these aspects of the President's speech.

Battle of the Atlantic

Coming as it did immediately after news of the sinking of the Bismarck, Mr. Roosevelt's powerful warning to Reichsführer Hitler that the United States will never allow the Nazis to win the battle of the Atlantic has had a marked effect on Britain's morale.

It is too soon to judge from this side of the Atlantic what will be the full consequences of the President's speech and the actions it announced and foreshadowed.

British officialdom is continuing its careful policy of not reading into the President's words more than they actually say. But it cannot be denied that to the average observer over here Mr. Roosevelt's latest radio talk appears to mean that the American Government is now ready, if it becames necessary in defense of freedom generally and freedom of the seas in particular, even to go to war.

This is the essence of Anglo-American picture as it appears here after Mr. Roosevelt's historic speech. It is the probable basis of the report to the President and Secretary Cordell Hull which Ambassador John G. Winant, who has just left London for the United States, is taking with him.

The recall of Mr. Winant for a special first-hand report to the President at this time emphasizes the major importance of the present phase of relations between Britain and America. Mr. Winant, who was accompanied by Benjamin Cohen, expects to be back in London within a fortnight.

The President's Powers

Continued from Page 1

produce certain types of equipment and to regulate shipping.

Laws passed during more than 150 years of national existence are responsible for the powers granted the President, although many of the more immediate laws stem from the days of the World War.

Although the President was given great power by his Sept. 8, 1939, proclamation of a state of limited national emergency, he made it clear at that time that much of this power would remain unused. It is thought significant that no such self-imposed restrictions were given this time.

There is a strong belief in military circles that the President will now order the Selective Service trainees to stay in camp for at least another year on the grounds that European experience has shown that a two-year period of training develops a far more able soldier than does a one-year period. Many War Department officials are known to feel that, with the present international crisis so acute, the Country should continue on with the training of those it has started on the road to military proficiency, rather than bringing in a batch of new recruits.

Congresswoman

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. William D. Byron

Elected from Maryland district to take husband's place.

Feminine Bloc In Congress Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—The feminine bloc in Congress was increased by one today following the election of Mrs. Latharine Edgar Byron as Maryland's first Congresswoman.

Mrs. Byron, the mother of five sons, defeated A. Charles Stewart, Republican, in a close race for the House seat left vacant in February when her husband was killed in an airplane crash near Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt made a personal appeal in her behalf last week end at Cumberland, Md.

In winning the Congressional seat for the Sixth Maryland District, Mrs. Byron also followed the footsteps of her grandfather, Louis Emory McComas, who represented that District for four terms and was a Republican Senator from Maryland from 1899 to 1905.

Mrs. Byran's election brings the feminine membership of the House up to eight, five of whom are Republicans and three Democrats. Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas, remains the sole woman member of the United States Senate.

Nazis Take Crete Capital

Continued from Page 1

troops into a solid land force strong enough to penetrate the defense lines at Canea and compel a British withdrawal in that region.

Since then Prime Minister Winston Churchill has announced that Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyberg, Commander of Forces on Crete, has also received reinforcements — news which immediately encouraged the belief that whether or not the Germans can be thrown out of Crete, they can be held long enough to gain further valuable time for facing up to the implied threats on Cyprus, Syria, and Iraq.

Already the fight which Mr. Churchill described as "grim and strange battle" has held up the German advance eastward long enough to permit improvement of the situation in Iraq. The pro-German Iraqi Premier Rashid Ali el Gailani himself is reported to have gone to Mosul to join up with the few Germans who have flown there already via Syrian air fields, but his Ministers have scattered.

Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia and the most influential of the Arab leaders, has turned his back on Rashid Ali's pro-German propaganda.

The lawful regent of Iraq, Abdullah Illah, has returned with the object of forming a constitutional Government under British auspices.

Pro-Nazi Rule Waning

There is evidence of effective British Secret Service work in Iraq and the general setup begins to look from here like an impending collapse of Rashid Ali's regime.

Such events may be expected to have a considerable effect on neighboring Arab states. Every day that the British hold out on Crete promises to make the Germans' task in the East harder if and when they get there.

If Crete falls to the Germans then the Allies must set about another action broadly of similar type in Cyprus. This fact stresses again the importance of Syrian air fields where the Nazis have been making such convenient "forced landings" on the way east.

One of Britain's greatest difficulties in coping with Germany's all-air invasion of Crete was the fact that this island could not be defended from Egypt where the British have well-equipped airdromes, big supplies, and strongly secured communications.

Cyprus could however be defended from Syrian bases, and there is little doubt that acquisition of them by the British—if sufficient troops are available for such purpose—would have a heartening effect on Turkey and Iran and give Rashid Ali something further to think about.

One thing considered clear is that if the British fail to get those Syrian airdromes, the Nazis will—a consideration which tends to outweigh reasons for not courting armed conflict with the French.

Opinion expressed among the Free French is that resistance in Syria might prove not to be very stiff, and encouragement has been derived from the lead given to the Free French movement in Syria by Col. Philibert Collet when he and the troops accompanying him made their way across the Palestine border to join General de Gaulle's forces.

French resistance in Syria is likely to get stiffer, it is pointed out, as the Germans draw closer to this vital region.

Who Will Act First?

If the British did get a blow in first, the Nazis would be in the strange position of receiving protection from Frenchmen, who presumably do not care for them a great deal, and they would have difficulty in helping these strange allies, with Britain in control of the sea and Cyprus still in the Empire's keeping.

Latest despatches regarding Crete show the ferocity of the Mediterranean attack when the Navy has been engaged in helping land operations with inadequate air protection.

Britain has never been out to win a quick war, because it has never been anywhere near a position to take up the initiative. Consequently, British plans have all been long-term ones, based on the essential policy of staving off defeat by sea and air while accumulating enough strength to succeed on land.

Supply Lines Guarded

Safeguarding supply lines therefore has been Britain's chief consideration and unpleasant duty while its land forces have been doing the best they could on the defensive against heavy numerical odds and superior equipment.

The utmost hope has been to fight delaying actions in various countries successfully enough to annul Nazi plans for quick completion of their essential task of defeating Britain.

That is what the British are doing in Crete at the present time, and that is what they have done before in Greece, in the Low Countries and in Norway.

Meanwhile the threat to Egypt from the west has wakened up once more as fresh enemy columns with tanks and air support have crossed the Libyan border and thrust forward in a move that, from its timing with intensification of the Crete attack, appeared to be a possible prelude to a larger-scale offensive than the one with which the British have been dealing for the past three weeks.

At the same time Empire forces in Abyssinia have been hastening to conclude commitments there and release more men and equipment for places where they are urgently needed.

Defense Stamps Bring $2,304,800

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 28

The Treasury reports that defense stamp sales totalled $2,304,800 in the first 17 days of May. Best seller was the 25-cent denomination which brought in $775,960.

Nazis Await U. S. Action To Back Roosevelt's Words

Continued from Page 1

pean scheme of things. Both shifted the stage setting of war.

What often is not appreciated on this side of the Atlantic is the fact that Herr Hitler and his lieutenants think in terms of immediate strategic consideration — not in terms of long-range potentials.

Herr Hitler fully expects to win the war in the immediate future, sometime in 1941. His military leaders are convinced they can bring England to capitulation in a matter of months from now. What American airplane production will be in 1942 concerns them far less than would the transfer of one battleship from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The President's warning against further strikes is of immense importance to American war production, but again it is not the sort of thing which carries weight in the Wilhelmstrasse.

Berlin Awaits Action

What Berlin is watching for is strategic moves.

Does the President intend to take Dakar, the Azores, and the Cape Verdes? Those military bases would mean something to Europe.

If American forces landed on them today and took them over as essential to the defense of the Atlantic basin, Germany would know that the United States meant business. Herr Hitler immediately would perceive that Washington was engaged actively in trying to thwart him.

But until moves of strategic importance are made Berlin feels, and will continue to feel, that it can afford to ignore the mere words of the President's speech. They feel about America as they have in the past about all the occupied countries. They know we don't like what is going on. They don't expect us to like it. But they think we will get used to it after Germany's conquest is over and learn to accept it, even if we may never learn to like it.

Berlin quite seriously doesn't care about the obvious unpopularity of its actions in the outside world. I have been astonished on a dozen occasions in Berlin by the actual unconcern of Wilhelmstrasse officials over Mr. Roosevelt's words.

I have listened to the President's speeches over my radio in Berlin and then gone to the Foreign Office expecting some real reaction. But there never was. On one occasion there was an obviously synthetic reaction. The spokesman put on a show of being angry. But it was sheer stage play. So complete is their confidence in their military power that they literally are not impressed by anything short of actual strategic moves.

Berlin will watch with great interest for the popular American reaction. Nazis are going to view this speech not as announcing a new policy, but as a supreme bid for American public support for a policy already adopted. Berlin knows that the President will go ahead to the steps he has suggested if he can obtain the popular support he wants, and which he is known to feel has not been sufficiently general.

Therefore Berlin is going to be more interested in how the American public reacts than in the speech itself.

Given adequate public support, it is obvious that the President will go ahead to the kind of strategic action which would have an immediate and important effect on the military situation in the Mediterranean and western Europe.

If public opinion does give Mr. Roosevelt the type of backing he considers necessary to action, then one can expect Berlin to have its say. Then its tongue will be loosed and unpleasant words will splash across the front pages of Dr. Goebbels' press.

But, even after all the President said, there is still no reason for Berlin to let itself go. It knows that any provocative act or even gesture on its part probably would be enough to put American public opinion behind the President. It does not want the United States playing a strategic role in the war this week or this summer, if, by holding itself back and ignoring words, it can postpone American action by only a matter of two or three weeks, that may be enough for Herr Hitler's plan.

If Berlin accepts the challenge laid down by the President, it will be for reasons of action, not for reasons of the speech itself. That the President had to make the speech instead of directly ordering the Marines to Dakar or the Fleet to the Azores is to Berlin a favorable fact.

Reaction of Conquered

The people of Europe who are living either under the heel or the shadow of the German military boot of necessity must take the same view of the speech itself. The fact of German conquest is an oppressive, ever present, depriving, intimidating, hope-destroying reality to them. They have allowed themselves to be cheered many times in the past by words of encouragement from across the Atlantic. But they long since have absorbed all the comfort they can extract from words of promise.

They too, as Berlin, understand that strategic action is the important thing. They will wait with tremendous attentiveness for the American public reaction to the President's attempt to exercise leadership. They will watch with even greater eagerness for notice that something definite has happened. For then they will know that at last it is action besides words.

What counts in Europe, therefore, is what may lie behind the President's words when he said: "We shall actively resist his (Hitler's) every attempt to gain control of the seas."

Every time a German warship puts to sea from Wilhelmshaven or Bremen it is an attempt to wrest control of the seas away from those who hold it. If the President uses the American Navy to resist every German move of this kind then he is taking action which will be understood in Europe.

But until it is clear what he actually will be free to do under these broad statements of intention Europe will find little in the speech itself either to alarm or encourage it.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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T		H	I	S		C		R	I	P		L
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(Continued)

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PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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Here Comes the Bride
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TAILORING
"Particular Service
for Particular People"
CHurchill 6300 407 SOUTH AVENUE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Adroitness—*A-droit'-ness* (*a* obscured as in sofa, *e* short).

Often signifies a prompt knack at avoiding difficulties; often, too, dexterity and skill. The *droit* part of the word is identified by the etymologists with "direct," and so is led back to the Latin verb *dirigere*, "to guide."

Blessed (Ps. 72:18) — As a verb, *blest*; as a participial adjective, *bles'-ed* (all vowels short).

Unless we are unnecessarily influenced by spelling, this word in the hortatory expression "Blessed be—," in Psalm 72, may be regarded as a verbal form, and may therefore be pronounced with a single syllable, equivalent to "blest." That accurately renders, too, the form used in the original language, which is verbal. When "blessed" represents an adjective, as in "Blessed is the man that walketh—" in the Old Testament, and in "Blessed are—" in the Beatitudes of Matthew, a two-syllable pronunciation is presumed. True enough, "blessed" in Psalm 72 may be considered a participial adjective, and in that aspect it would be pronounced with two syllables. A certain inflection of the speaker's voice would no doubt accompany the verbal use, and another inflection the adjective use. Webster's appears to support the two-syllable way.

Causative — *Koz'-a-tiv* (*o* as in *orb*, *a* as in sofa, *i* short).

"That which causes." Late Latin has *causativus*, "pertaining to a legal cause or lawsuit." This passes into a French derivative which serves as a grammatical term; into the English derivative also for the same purpose. Then it develops a broad philosophic application, "operating to produce an effect."

Comely (Ps. 147:1) — *Kum'-li* (both vowels short).

"Fair to see"; an adjective of Anglo-Saxon origin, and accordingly long in English use. Instability of spelling in days before the Latin influence came in makes the exact derivation of "comely" uncertain and gives etymologists cause for dispute. Its stem might be one thing or it might be another. The case is different with words of Roman source, which have their spelling set, whether with chisel or with pen, back in the period of the Republican civilization. "Comely" may doubtless be regarded as a poetic word, as may also the Hebrew word in Psalms and the Song of Solomon which it translates. An American Translation looks on the original Hebrew word as a verb, implying an object, rather than as a predicate adjective, and very allowably reads, "praise befits him," instead of "praise is comely."

Egotists—*E'-go-tists* (*e* long as in *eve*, *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *i* short); by Webster's second choice, *eg'-o-tists* (*e* short as in *egg*, other vowels as above).

Time must settle the dispute over the opening syllable, whether it shall be the first letter, with *e* sounded long, or whether it shall be the first two letters, with *e* short. It may be that both pronunciations will stand, some speakers or peoples preferring the one, and others the other. Whatever comes about, the meaning will stand clear, an egotist being a person who talks of himself and his affairs, or one who assumes a general attitude of self-esteem.

Enticing (I Cor. 2:4) — *En-tis'-ing* (*e* short, first *i* long, second short).

Means much the same as "inveigling." The Greek word which "enticing" stands for in Authorized carries the notion of "persuading." The Wycliffe translation gets the force of the original phrase in First Corinthians with "subtle stirring words." Tyndale finds a single adjective better than a double one, and writes, "enticing." His idea is followed in other old versions, save in Rheims, which very accurately has "persuasible." "Enticing" traces back from English to French, where its ancestry becomes confused, if not lost.

Lystra (Acts 14:8) — *Lis'-tra* (*i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Anciently a town in southeastern Asia Minor, behind the mountain pass known as the Cilician Gates, and within fair traveling distance, even in New Testament times, of Tarsus. It was visited by Paul on what historians designate as his first missionary journey.

Mortify (Rom. 8:13) — *Mor'-ti-fi* (*o* as in *orb*, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second long).

Represents a Greek word having in the Fifth Century B. C. the actual force of "put to death," and even "to execute." The Greek word in New Testament days had begun to assume a figurative shading. The Latin word *mortificare*, "to kill," "to destroy," which reproduces the Greek and which gives English its "mortify," is a coinage of early Christian times. To take the idea pointed to in the three words from the time of Pericles down until that of the Authorized scholars, it constantly grows more abstract and philosophic. An American Translation adopts concrete phrasing but implies figurative use, rendering the passage in Romans, "you put the body's doings to death."

Stimulus — *Stim'-u-lus* (*i* short, first *u* quick-long as in *unite*, second clipped-short as in *circus*).

A Latin word, meaning in that language "a goad." Adopted into English, it takes on numerous figurative and applied significations, as "something that incites." It does much modern service in the realms of physiology, psychology, and physics.

Ultimately—*Ul'-ti-mit-li* (*u* short as in *up*, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, others short).

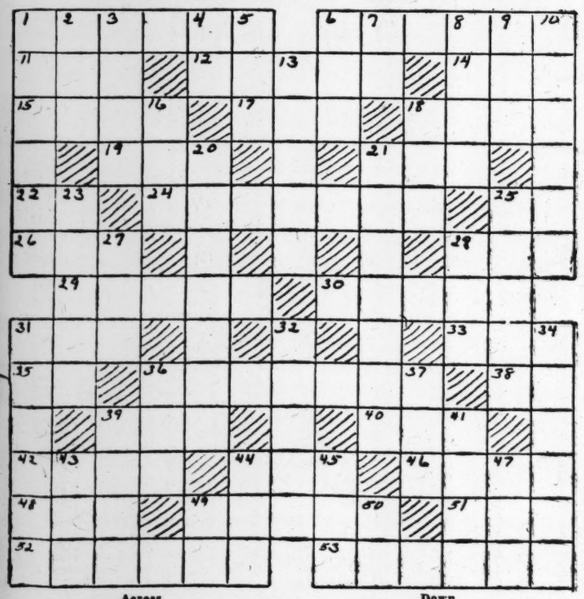
Equivalent to "at last." Classic Latin has *ultimus*, "farthest," from which Christian Latin develops *ultimare*, "to come to an end." From the passive stem of this verb, English fashions "ultimate" and "ultimately," and directly borrows "ultimatum."

What They Say

Force alone cannot last. It will be overcome by the greater force of free peoples whose weapons are not alone the cannon and destroyers and long-range bombers, but whose weapons are also Truth and Justice and Hope and Freedom. —Col. William J. Donovan.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is the detective in "Les Miserables"?
6—Who discovered gravitation?
11—Natural mineral.
12—How many stars are commonly considered to constitute the Pleiades?
14—What is a European herb?
15—Secular.
17—Negative.
18—What is a defensive work?
19—Samuel Clemens was born in what month (abbr.)?
21—What is another name for the laural tree?
22—About.
24—Who is author of many Cape Cod novels?
25—Milliliter (abbr.).
26—Foot of a beast is what?
28—What is singular of "dice"?
30—What is a form of small cake?
30—What was original name of Abraham?
31—Writing implement.
33—What is a marble in game of ringer?
35—Neuter pronoun.
36—Who is well-known hero of tale of Mary Elizabeth Mapes Dodge?
38—Symbol for calcium is what?
39—Pronoun.
40—To tear.
42—A carnivore feeds on what?
44—What is the stick used in cricket?
46—What is graduated face of a timepiece?
48—What tool is used by shoemakers?
49—Who searched for Golden Fleece?
51—Self.
52—Trafalgar Square contains monument to what hero?
53—Who was 28th President of U. S.?

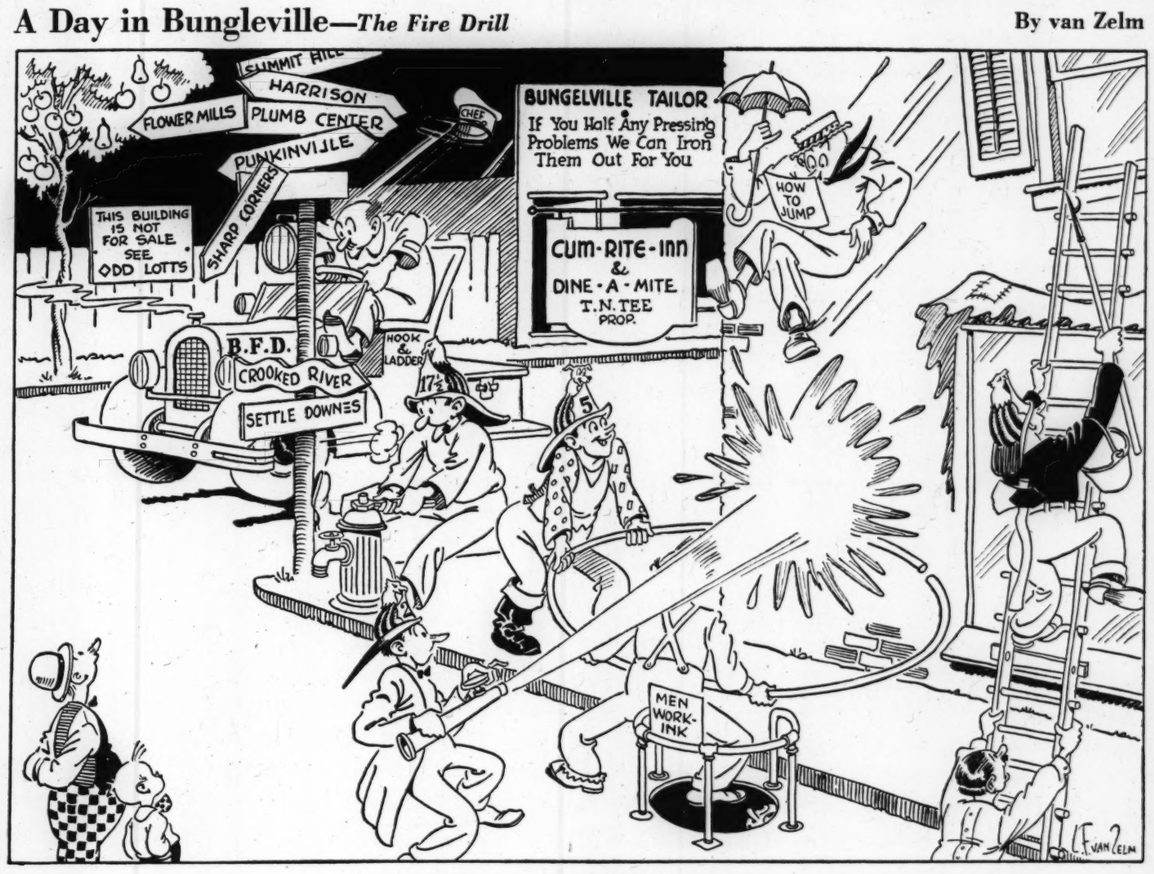
Down

1—What is a fowl's dewlap, or wattle?
2—What is a southern constellation?
3—What is a mineral seam?
4—Rupees (abbr.).
5—Twice five.
6—What is anything designed to entrap?
7—Half an em is what?
8—Where did Trojans dwell?
9—Belonging to us.
10—What plant is armed with stinging hairs?
13—Nothing remained of Echo but what?
16—Bogota is capital of what country (abbr.)?
18—What is used to produce artificial current of air?
20—Who is heroine of a Sinclair Lewis novel?
21—What is the fat of whales?
23—What is a little face?
25—One who imitates is what?
27—Gained.
28—What is a barrier to check the flow of a stream?
31—Who was English inventor of phonography?
32—Who were conquered by Pizarro?
34—What measure contains four quarts?
36—Nibbled.
37—To free.
39—What is a vestibule?
41—Desserts.
43—Female sheep is what?
44—What is a prohibition made by authority?
45—What is the coarse part of flax?
47—Past.
49—Who is heroine of "Little Women"?
50—Symbol for nickel is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Adverfisements)

A Day in Bungleville—*The Fire Drill*

By van Zelm



Can You Correct This Cartoon?

The problem is to find the 32 mistakes made by the artist.

A Verse for Today . . .

He that is greedy of gain troubleth his own house.—PROV. 15:27.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Yellowstone National Park; it contains more and greater geysers than in all the rest of the world put together.
2. A river in Germany; 550 miles to the Baltic Sea.
3. A ridge of hills about 1,000 feet high in Georgia and Tennessee; here Grant defeated Bragg.
4. A commercial city in eastern Washington.
5. A barren island in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.
6. Brooklyn, New York.
7. The Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.
8. The largest in the state of Florida, in Putnam, Lake and Marion Counties; it contains the largest area of sand pine in the world.
9. Caracas.
10. A headland west of Eastbourne, Sussex, England; 575 feet high. The Dutch and English fleets were defeated off here by the French in 1690.

In Lighter Vein

Giving a Reason

Housewife: "What! Half a dollar for a little fish like that! It's too much."

Dealer: "You can't expect to get big fish cheap any more. All the fish in the seven seas have been scared out of their natural growth by the marauding submarines."—Pathfinder.

Only Single Plants

"What is the plural of gladiolus—is it gladiolas or gladioli?"

"I'm sorry but I can't tell you. You see I've never had more than one come up."

Chance of a Lifetime

A contributor was walking through the Bowery when he passed a bank where heavy cakes of ice were being lowered through a manhole into the basement of a bank.

Being somewhat of a wag, he asked the nearby guard if the ice was for the frozen assets of the belligerent countries of Europe—then he speedily and discreetly departed.

Answers

Batman: "I don't like the ring of this last one we got, sir!"

Daily Quotation

THE language of truth is unadorned and is always simple.
—MARCELLINUS.

Brevities

Consolidator: It's certainly a misnomer to call money "dough"—dough sticks to the fingers.

Detroit Free Press: Oh yes! The only thing we know about the escape of Hitler's chum is that he did not Hess-itate.

Los Angeles Times: A woman is someone who will need new drapes to go with the upholstery she has in mind to match the drapes.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Smallest Thing in the World Is?

Not so long ago physicists held that the atom was the smallest unit of matter. Then close observations of the behavior of

"....atom is but as a fly compared to a cathedral"

cathode rays indicated the presence of particles much smaller than atoms. These particles, known at first as "corpuscles," now bear the name "electrons."

A recent dictionary defines the electron as, "The smallest known component of matter." In his book, "The Electron," Millikan states that if the electron, or unit negative charge of electricity, were a sphere, it would have a radius equal to 1/50,000 that of an atom, and "its radius cannot be larger in comparison with the radius of the atom than is the radius of the earth in comparison with the radius of her orbit around the sun."

The electron is extremely light and airy as well as extremely minute. Its mass or weight is but about 1/2,000 that of the hydrogen atom, and hydrogen is the lightest known element.

Thus the negative electron has strong claims to the title of "lightest thing in the world," but the positive electron, or proton, has a distinct edge on it in the matter of size.

A report of the Smithsonian Institution includes the statements, "The atoms of which matter is composed are so small that about a hundred million of them, laid in line, would take up but the length of one third of an inch, but the electron is so small that even in comparison with the atom it is but as a fly compared to a cathedral," and, "the fundamental unit of positive electricity, the proton . . . is 2,000 times as heavy as the electron, but it is 2,000 times as small, so that if the proton were magnified to the size of a pinhead, that pinhead would, on the same scale of magnification, attain a diameter equal to the diameter of the earth's orbit around the sun."

—W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

1. The greatest number of geysers in the world?
2. The Oder River?
3. Missionary Ridge?
4. Spokane?
5. Anticosti Island?
6. Pratt Institute?
7. The two foreign bodies of water reopened to American vessels by the President in April?
8. Ocala National Forest?
9. The capital of Venezuela?
10. Beachy Head?

(Answers appear on this page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hat Check Girl Wins Theater Scholarship

New York City

In her job as a hat check girl at Longchamps restaurant in New York, petite Marion Thompson has checked no glass slippers. Still she would be the last to doubt the truth of the Cinderella legend.

Marion has just won the scholarship offered by Miss Sammie Hill, NBC star, to Cecil Clovelly's Maverick Theater in Woodstock, New York. A scholarship student there herself last summer, Sammie, now a successful radio actress, decided she would like to be instrumental in having another enjoy the same opportunity.

Clovelly was sympathetic to the idea and between the two of them, they found Marion, who financed by Sammie will get her chance.

Marion's only microphone work was in Nova Scotia, her native land. She won Canada's International Radio Contest and came to New York on the prize money, but it all ended in a hat checking job. She says her greatest hope is to be able to perpetuate the scholarship herself as Sammie has done.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Whoops!*

By LE PELLEY

LISTEN, BUD.. WHY NOT COME IN THIS DETECTIVE BUSINESS WITH ME !!
WHAT BUSINESS IS THERE FOR A DETECTIVE IN WILLOWVILLE !?
WHY.... WHERE'S YOUR IMAGINATION ! YOU MIGHT NEED A DETECTIVE ANYWHERE !
NOT IN WILLOWVILLE
SAY, THERE MAY BE IMPORTANT JEWELS RIGHT IN THIS TOWN.. THERE MAY BE SECRET PAPERS .... WHY.. YOU NEVER CAN TELL, SOMETHING'S LIABLE TO BREAK ANY MINUTE !!!
SEE YOU LATER, SHERLOCK HOLMES
BANG

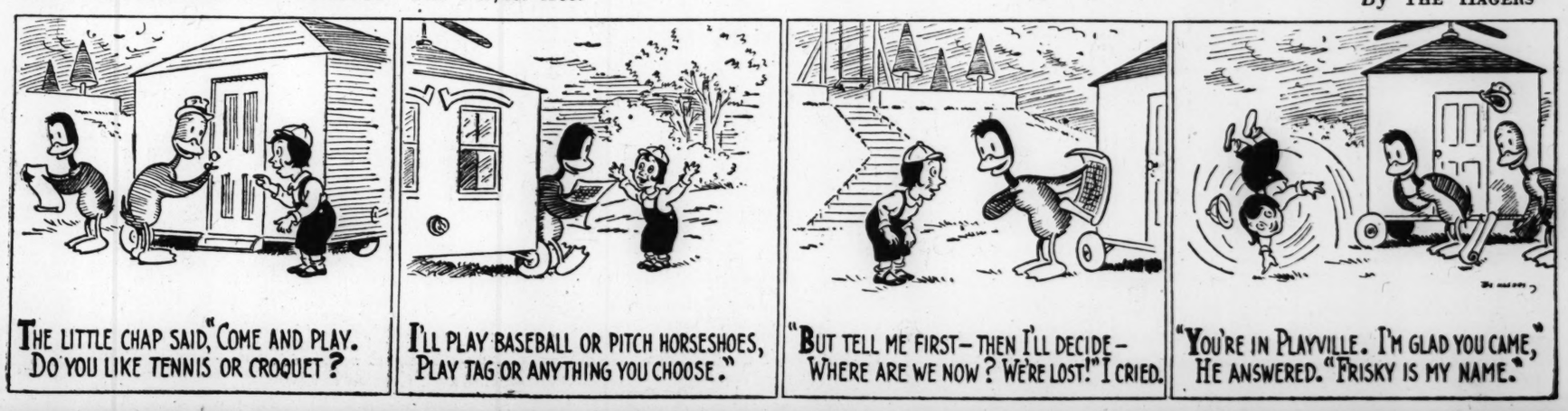
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Other Words 2 × 0 = 0*

By RODGERS

I guess the Boss wasn't any too well pleased with the trapeze act he was practicing yesterday, for today he fixed up another and he and Jimmy went through the stunts together.
But as far as I could see instead of helping the act-
It is going to be just two times as hard to make it interesting!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Perfect Host*

By THE HAGERS


THE LITTLE CHAP SAID, "COME AND PLAY. DO YOU LIKE TENNIS OR CROQUET?
I'LL PLAY BASEBALL OR PITCH HORSESHOES, PLAY TAG OR ANYTHING YOU CHOOSE."
"BUT TELL ME FIRST—THEN I'LL DECIDE—WHERE ARE WE NOW? WE'RE LOST!" I CRIED.
"YOU'RE IN PLAYVILLE. I'M GLAD YOU CAME," HE ANSWERED. "FRISKY IS MY NAME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Waking the Sleepy Giant

For weeks one of the big battles of the present world war has been going on in the thought of the American people. The issue has been nothing less than whether totalitarian despotism or democratic freedom was to be dominant in the world. The Battle for America goes on, but history may well record that on May 27, 1941, President Roosevelt's speech and the proclamation of "unlimited emergency" turned the tide decisively toward a victory for freedom.

American opinion has been marching steadily toward more active defense, but remained only half awake. Without many Americans realizing it, their country had become—because of its devotion to freedom and its unmatched industrial power—the biggest single factor in the world struggle. By action it could almost certainly halt the spread of despotism and anarchy; by inaction it could force Britain almost as surely as Britain forced Czechoslovakia to make another Munich "peace." The sleepy giant held the tipping scales precariously in his hand. The action now taken means more for an ultimate redress of balance than even the sinking of several Bismarcks.

For Americans had been confused. According to the public opinion polls, the people had progressively come to feel that even war must be risked rather than permit Britain to fall. Despite isolationist talk of disunity, three-fourths of the people were apparently united on this ultimate decision. But the desire to keep out of war, absorption in selfish interests, the sleep-encouraging propaganda of Hitlerism's mouthpieces, and a failure to see the true nature of totalitarian warfare, was keeping Americans in a perilous apathy. And in recent weeks they had felt a lack of leadership in Washington. The people had been asking the President to tell them how serious the situation is. They had said, "Tell us the truth; we can take it."

* * *

An undue amount of attention had focused on convoys. They may not be the best method of insuring delivery of Lend-Lease supplies. As the President pointed out, the attack now is not only by submarine, but by raiders, bombers and the destruction of ports. To have kept the discussion centered on convoys — although the fact that ships are going down three times as fast as they are being replaced emphasizes strongly the need for all the methods of protection the President has now promised — would have overlooked more grave dangers.

These the President graphically outlined in his speech. He really told the story when he said:

> When your enemy comes at you in a tank or bombing plane, if you hold your fire until you see the whites of his eyes, you will never know what hit you.

For those Americans who have been slow to recognize that America is much more than a geographical expression, the President's description of the nature of the totalitarian attack, Fifth Column, economic and strategic, should be illuminating. His picture of the kind of world Americans would live in should the Nazis win ought to awaken those who still think attack means invasion. Nor can even the Middle West miss the force of his explanation that the military attack on Czechoslovakia began when Austria was occupied, on the Suez with the invasion of the Balkans.

* * *

The President is right in drawing the conclusion that in this kind of war the defense of the Western Hemisphere begins at least in Greenland, the Cape Verde and Azores islands and Dakar. He might have included Singapore and Suez and Gibraltar, for the illustration he used shows defense cannot wait until the borders of the Western Hemisphere are reached. The American people should learn the meaning of sea power before the fight gets to the last ditch—the Atlantic. If the Bismarck had survived to roam even into the Western Hemisphere, the need for active measures to maintain the freedom of the seas might have been clearer to Americans. This one sinking warrants no complacency.

We believe Americans can see that defense must be active. We trust they will strongly support the President's determination to resist forehandedly even the threat of attack on the Western Hemisphere. We urge them to remember that geographically, strategically and morally Britain is closer to them than Tierra del Fuego and that maintenance of the British fleet is a better way to defend the United States than to fight at the line of the Amazon.

Proclamation of an unlimited emergency comes none too soon. Upon the President it lays a requirement to put aside personal or party purposes and consecrate governmental efforts even more fully to active defense. Upon citizens it lays the same requirement. Specific steps that need to be taken will occur to everyone. In production, in protection of deliveries, in forestalling Nazi strategic moves—in all these, unity and effectiveness will depend chiefly on fuller appreciation of the emergency the President has so clearly pictured.

Found

At the end of September, 1939, German radiocasts reported the alleged sinking of a British aircraft carrier and urged Englishmen to ask the Admiralty, "Where is the Ark Royal?" Since planes from the Ark Royal now are stated to have launched the torpedoes which brought down the battleship Bismarck, it may be assumed that a number of Nazis now know where the Ark Royal was on May 26, 1941.

Boston's Parking Problem

Boston's traffic officials are "on the spot." It used to be common to wink at violations of the downtown one-hour parking restriction, but the parking situation brought aroused protest. Then the officials clamped down with stern enforcement—but the parking situation still brought aroused protest. Now they are trying a two-hour limit, and some observers aren't saying anything lest they be thought gloom-prophets.

The stubborn fact is that it is hard to make the 1,964 legal curb parking spaces in downtown Boston go around, no matter how you allot them. With 200,000 cars said to enter the area daily, it appears the only real solution is to have fewer cars or more parking spaces.

The view is gaining increasing acceptance among city planners that municipal governments must accept the responsibility of providing ample, inexpensive parking spaces just as they provide streets and bridges. To this end Mayor Tobin has a proposal before the legislature to allow Boston to establish "cage" garages for parking at 10 cents an hour.

Although it is not certain that such a venture would be a paying proposition, and although it can be argued that to encourage motoring in downtown Boston is to compete with the publicly-supported Boston Elevated Railway, it appears that either the city must see that inexpensive parking accommodations are provided, or witness further migration of business and wealth to the suburbs.

Canada's Dollar Conservation

Much complaint has been heard from business interests in the United States especially those catering to tourists, that the drastic regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board are working an unfair hardship on them. They point to the fact that United States citizens may move into Canada and spend their money freely, without any restriction whatever, but that Canadians are permitted to bring only $25 of their own currency with them if they enter the United States.

There is a decided reason for Canada's restriction—a good reason. It needs explaining to the average citizen.

If "Angus MacLean" of Toronto wanted to bring his family on a trip to the States in normal times, he would take to a bank as much Canadian currency as he needed and exchange it for U. S. notes. That individual transaction would have no perceptible effect upon the exchange value of either country's currency—nor would it if a few thousand Canadians wanted to make a similar trip. But if a million tourists, or a number approaching that of normal times, should seek to make the trip each year, it might affect adversely the value of the Canadian dollar. For it is natural that the greater the demand for American dollars, the more they will cost.

Today the Canadian dollar is worth about 91 cents in United States currency. That is because American dollars are in heavy demand. They are needed desperately by Canada to pay for matériel purchased south of the border. Under the cash-and-carry provisions of the American neutrality law, Canada must pay cash; she has no war credit—an absurd situation for one of Uncle Sam's best customers. So the Dominion feels obliged to curb the further exchange of its currency for that of the United States.

Understanding the gallant effort Canada is making to aid the Mother Country, citizens of the United States will sympathize and be patient.

The Bookshelf

American Defense Problems

UNITED WE STAND, by Hanson W. Baldwin (New York: Whittlesey House. $3), should be read by everyone who desires to obtain a succinct and well-presented idea of the military problems confronting the United States at the present time, and what is being done to meet them.

These matters, set forth in non-technical language, are handled in a manner that makes easy reading. The material is well assembled, and the book is packed with illuminating statistics covering the current and past defense problems of the United States.

Mr. Baldwin has a professional background which lends authority to the task he has undertaken in attempting to bring home to the layman the seriousness of the position in which the United States finds itself. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1924, and after entering civil life three years later, served as an officer in the Naval Reserve. Over a long period of years, he has been a prolific writer on military topics for the New York Times.

* * *

The author has no bones to pick, and sets forth conditions as seen by a well-informed newspaperman who is qualified to analyze the military conditions which have existed in the United States since 1918.

The analyses of the mistakes the present belligerents had made up to the time of going to press are factual, informative, and merit consideration.

As is the case with any book treating controversial matters, many of the opinions and conclusions advanced are debatable. In fact some have been disproved by recent happenings; but they are generally well taken.

However, the author has the courage of his convictions and does not hesitate to shoot the mark as he sees it. The result is an exposé of conditions that is warranted to shock any complacent reader into a realization of the dangers which now confront the nation.

* * *

In particular it is brought out how America's defense has suffered from a lack of a well-integrated organization devoted to coordinated, comprehensive planning for war measures and the building up of defenses.

It is to be regretted that the maneuvers which brought about the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921 and which nearly strangled the United States Navy for the succeeding twelve years, were not developed in detail by Mr. Baldwin.

Cogent reasons are presented against the establishment of a separate air force, and in other respects the section devoted to the Army and Navy air forces is particularly informative and provides food for thought.

The chapter entitled "For What Should We Fight?" contains a careful summary of past, present, and possible future problems confronting the country, and an excellent résumé of the Japanese situation.

F. L. O.

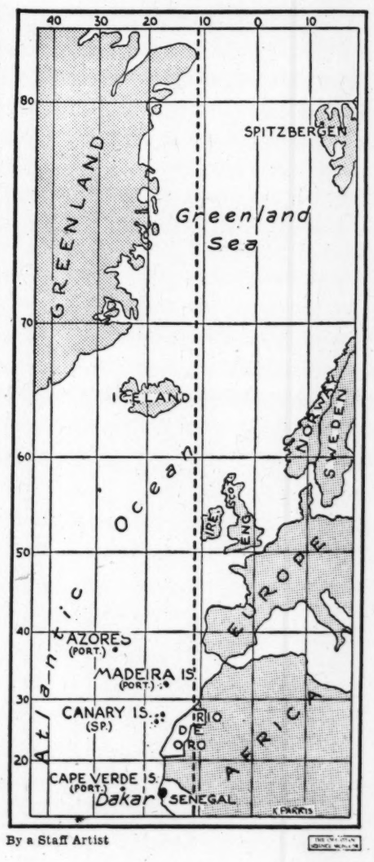
Our Readers Say—

A Line From Greenland to Dakar?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The fact that Greenland is within the limits of the Western Hemisphere, and thus within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine, brings up what will likely prove to be political complications of a most extreme nature.

If Greenland is within the limits of the Western Hemisphere, the following places of military importance are likewise in this hemisphere: the Canary Islands, the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, that part of Senegal which includes Dakar, Spanish Rio de Oro,



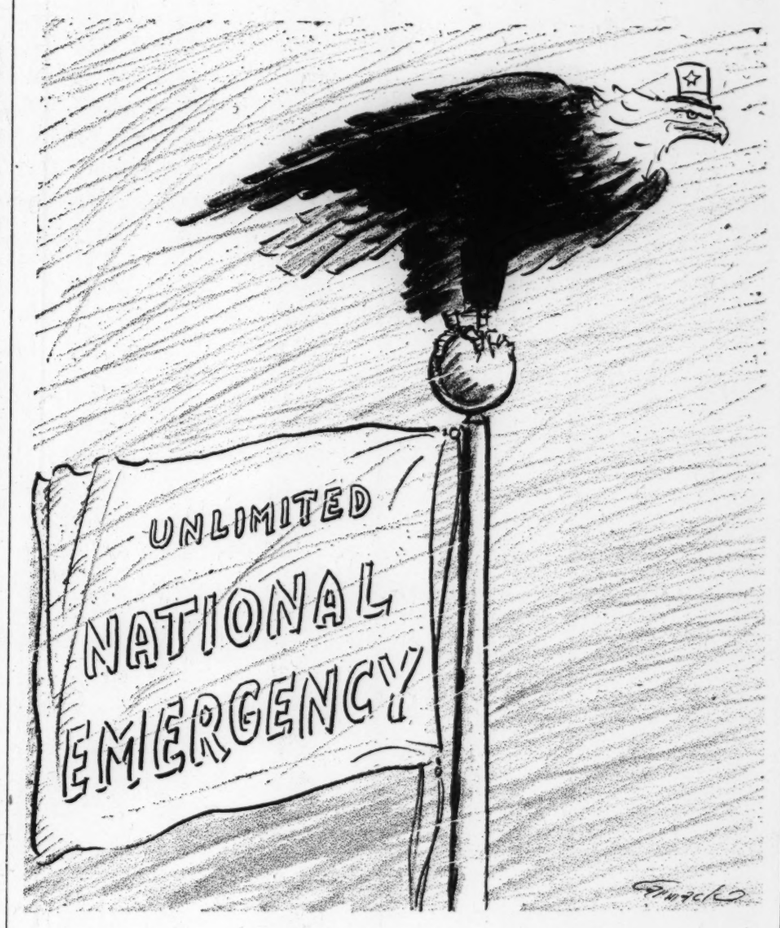
By a Staff Artist

and Iceland. All the aforementioned territories lie west of a longitudinal line which may be drawn vertically from the easternmost tip of Greenland, all of which, by Presidential proclamation, lies within the eastern limits of the Western Hemisphere.

Technically, then, we may consider the landing of any Nazi troops in Dakar as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. Perhaps we should do what Senator Pepper asks. After all, he is right. RICHARD MILNE

Needham, Mass.

Poised



Wild Honey Days

Wild honey! wild honey! The very words have magic about them! Anyone can go to the corner grocery store and buy a small square of honeycomb, or a glass jar of strained honey, but what's thrilling about that? It's just honey, that's all.

When James Whitcomb Riley wrote "Knee Deep in June" he was thinking of that first long breath of summer when "just alazyin' there" is satisfaction enough. Then the thick grass under the apple tree is a mattress supreme if a feller can just lie there and look up into the branches and see a bluebird fly into the last blossoms and send them fluttering down in a sweet shower! When a hawk sails overhead, a blot on the blue of the sky; and through the softly waving grass you can see a bobolink on the fence near a wild-rose bush, and you know just where the wild strawberries are already gathering size, that is when you know June never lets a feller down! June's worth the whole winter's anticipation!

But June's just the first long drink of summer; there's such a number of things June ushers in—especially wild honey! Don't make any mistake and think that getting wild honey is a lazy man's job. It takes an abundance of patience, hours of watchful waiting, stout legs that do not weary if the trail leads over hill and dale for hours on end and, very importantly, there is need of sharp eyes that can concentrate on tiny moving objects that fly very fast, indeed. Oh, yes! you have to know what tools to take on these expeditions and how to use them. First, last and always, you must remember that bees don't want to hurt you and that you are not out to rob them of anything they need. A real bee hunter, whenever it is possible, leaves enough honey for the swarm to use, unless the honey-making season is just starting.

* * *

Frank Bruce always used anise in his bee trap; it has a strong odor that the bees love. Personally, I applaud their taste! It was a rare pleasure just to stand by and breathe in that anise-drenched air. The bee trap was a small box with a sliding glass cover set on a tripod or just a short stick set firmly into the ground. Inside the box was a small piece of honeycomb and over the top of this Frank used to pour drops of anise.

This wasn't one of the occasions for sallying forth in the old Ford; no, sir! We rode in state in the buggy behind old, faithful, Molly, who was willing to amble along country lanes and back roads and stop innumerable times while we investigated various clumps of clover and Bouncing Bet for the elusive honey bee. Frank was no longer a boy and it was part of the fun to see him as excited as I was when he found a small, busy bee and cleverly popped her into the glass-covered box. Miss Bee would buzz indignantly for a few seconds and then settle down to the unexpected feast. The tripod would be set up and we would watch the bee's performance through the glass cover. When Frank felt that the bee had gathered all the honey she could for the trip back home, he would carefully draw back the cover. The captive would climb leisurely to the edge of the box and finally fly up toward the blue of the summer sky and away without further interest in any flowers to which she previously may have been attracted.

Now was the time for watchful waiting. Sometimes it was a matter of minutes, sometimes fully half an hour, but the bee always came back to the open box. Then the real excitement began! The first bee was closely followed by another and then another, till at last there would be hundreds of them—not in swarm formation, but in a steady thin stream that came, drank of the anise-scented honey, and flew away again. It was, you understand, a sort of endless chain from the box to their hive and back to the box over and over.

* * *

While this was going on we took the opportunity to eat a hasty luncheon, for Frank, at least, had work to do and he could only guess at its strenuousness. Perhaps all this time had been wasted for, after all, the bees might be coming from some hive located among a number of white-painted hives in a farmer's orchard, in which case you swallowed your disappointment and stole quietly out of his orchard and back, perhaps miles, to your box and tripod, packed them in the buggy and started all over again a mile down the road. If, however, while the bees were working, you followed their line (and, if they flew low enough, their buzzing); at last you came to a hollow tree and found the bees flying in and out of it, you sat down opposite and rejoiced.

Sometimes you just marked the tree until you could get the farmer's permission to cut it down; sometimes you took your ax and chopped it down, according to the location of the tree and the ethics of the situation. Then you smoked out the bees and there was the golden treasure fit for a king, not labeled as are the grocer's boxes: "Buckwheat Honey," or "Clover Honey" or "Orange Blossom Honey," but it had written all over it "WILD HONEY"! Wild honey filled with the magic of long summer days, the perfume of a million flowers and the reflected shining color of golden stars!

ALICE-MAE SAWIN

They Serve

We made this law that takes our sons
From industry's apprenticed chores
And sends them, welded rank on rank,
To sweep our seas and fend our shores.
No faltering step, no lingering glance
Marks parting of the ways; they turn
Their backs on dreams and opening doors.
May we be worthy of our sons!

We made this law that leaves unfound
The answers sought in campus halls,
And on the workshop's crowded bench
The pattern, incomplete, when falls
The summons to defend. They go—
Our sons, nor ask: "What wage, what hours?"
Theirs but to serve—their country calls!
May we be worthy of our sons!

HORACE LOZIER

The Wide Horizon

Religion and the Schools

By Millicent J. Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Controversy over the proper place of religion in public education continues, with various plans for dealing with the issue going forward under fire.

Some persons apparently see nothing seriously wrong in the fact that under the present educational set-up millions of American children are growing up with no regular teaching about God. Others recognize the problem but see no new way of meeting it.

Apart from these classifications there are two main groups with positive large-scale plans. One is the group that believes a form of ethical training in the public schools can be made to provide a substitute for the missing religious teaching without violating the policy of separation of Church and State. The other believes that through some plan involving the co-operation of existing Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish bodies religious training can be given to more children than now attend the respective Sabbath schools without emphasis upon denominationalism.

Most usual of these co-operative plans is the so-called "released time," whereby children may be excused from school to attend mid-week classes held by various church groups. This plan, considered successful in at least two great cities, St. Louis and Pittsburgh, and functioning in more than 500 communities in more than forty States, is the one provided for by New York State law, and still roundly attacked by individuals and groups in New York City.

* * *

Where the plan has been given even a reasonable trial, supporters have gone on record as seeing no accentuation of religious differences—one of the fears most often expressed by its opponents. That it offers problems, however, is perhaps to be expected, especially until it passes the pioneer stage; but these problems seem to its supporters to stem not from the nature of the plan, so much as from lack of participation.

For example, following a personal survey made in twenty-nine cities in nineteen States, Dr. Harrison Elliott, president of the Religious Education Association, told a group of church educators in New York recently that there is little evidence of a community and co-operative approach. Protestants, he emphasized, little realize the importance of strengthening the religious education of children through the churches, and in many places "there is not even an inter-faith approach to the plan."

Obviously the plan cannot be given a complete test until this lack of Protestant participation is remedied. Furthermore the problems it turns up cannot be fairly solved by an unrepresentative group. One of these, relating to the locating of the religious classes, brings up the use of buses to take children to Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish centers. Another is what to do with children who prefer to stay at school, without making it either a gala or a dull hour and thereby "influencing" their choice. There are others; but the most pressing—and at the same time most challenging to religious groups if they choose to see it that way—relates to granting credit for attendance in religious classes.

* * *

In St. Louis the schools gave credit but later abandoned it as impractical. In Pittsburgh the plan as inaugurated provided for granting school credit on the basis of a three-fold attendance: at church, at Sabbath school, and at the week-day religious classes. Granting credit for class work is to date the schools' chief way of giving full recognition to the worth of any unit of teaching; therefore, granting credit for work done in religious classes places these mid-week classes on a par with regular school work, thus dignifying it in the children's eyes. The problem riding upon the heels of this consideration, however, seems to be to provide teaching and class program of an educational level that can honestly be accepted by the schools. Educators are inclined to feel that much of the teaching provided by churches is too amateurish, casual, and unplanned to allow them to rank the results with public school work done by teachers who have been especially trained for the job.

The mid-week "released time" plan may not be the final answer, as many of its supporters would probably be the first to agree. But it at least is a positive method of trying to meet a serious lack of religious teaching of far too many American children. Therefore until a better plan is inaugurated, it deserves a more representative community test, which means, according to Dr. Elliott's findings, more active participation by more Protestants and improvement in the quality of teaching.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.